The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,249 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer caving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
P. L. BALLARAT.	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th Mar.
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
P. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PERIM	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4194	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MALWA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
P. L. PESHAWUR.	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th ,,
				Tuesday
† ASSAM	3018	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th ,,
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
P.L.KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M. L. to Marseilles and London.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and Gibraltar, London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles and London direct.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to Steamer for Brindisi and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
TANJORE	2263	450	C. Fraser	24th Mar.

or other steamers.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	6,000	800	20th April	10th June.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
STURA	...	10th Mar. 1888.
BORMIDA	...	31st ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	1,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	1,200	680	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	1,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

PANDORA	A. Trobitz	25th March.
MEDUSA	A. Sbutega	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	1,600	650	11th March.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,000	J. R. Kewley	10th Mar. 1888.
CLAN MACKENZIE	3000	S. Beer	20th ,,
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. ,,

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland from Marseilles) by these steamers.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	on or about
CLAN CAMERON"	2,500	P. C. Crockatt	11th Mar. 1888.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to Cabins Plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th Feb., 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "AVOCA," 904 tons, Capt. KLYHN, will sail for Zanzibar, on the 20th March. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th March, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 12th March (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,495 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 19th March, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 14th March, at 5 p.m.

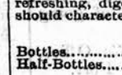
S. S. Huzara 2078 ,, ...on or about 11th April.
S. S. Kerbela 1978 ,, ...on or about 9th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th March, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. "VICTORIA," SAILING 17TH MARCH.

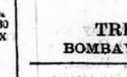


THIS STEAMER, of 3,360 tons, WILL SAIL punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First Class Passengers.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1888. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



SPLENDID first-class Iron steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service, under special survey, above the highest class at Lloyds, will be despatched as follows :—

CITY of CANTERBURY for London or Liverpool, on or about 26th March.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two birth cabins bath, punkas and every comfort for first-class passengers No others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH VERMOUTH

(NOILLY PRAT AND CIE.)

Rs. 16-8 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 21.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

THIS well-known blend of well-matured and Mellow Spirit possesses a mild and delicate flavour, and is considered one of the best Whiskeys in the market.

The management have the greatest pleasure in directing Customers' attention to their late importations of this well-known and much-appreciated Spirit and to announce that they are fully up to the old standard of excellence which obtained for it such a well-merited reputation.

It is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Clubs and Messes.

Price, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles.....per dozen.	6	0
Half-Bottles..... ,,	4	0

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CIDER

APPLE BRAND.

Very choice, genuine, and the best in India.

Per doz. qts., Rs. 8-0 ; per doz. pts., Rs. 5-8.

PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.

CHEMISTS, ANALYSTS,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF
ANALYTICAL BALANCES
HYDROMETERS, BAROMETERS
CHEMICAL THERMOMETERS,
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

7. ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ANTIPYRIN ELIXIR.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS.

ANTIPYRIN, a new artificial Alcaloid, a product from Coal Tar, was discovered in 1883 by Knoor of Erlangen, and according to Prof. Watson, Smith, F. C. S., has been found to be a potent remedy for Sea Sickness. Administered in doses of 15 grains three times a day before embarking, and the first three days of the voyage it has been found in every case to completely prevent Sea Sickness.

The Elixir will be found the most palatable and convenient form of taking Antipyrin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is assigned to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.

For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

MAHABLESHWUR.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., beg to announce that they have OPENED a DISPENSARY at the abovenamed favourite Hill Station, where reliable Medicines may be obtained and Prescriptions made up at the shortest notice.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, AND
CHEMISTS IN ORDINARY TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BOMBAY ARMY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHOICE WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.
18	0	... Fine Old ...	...MARSALA...	Sicily..	18	0
		The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.				
32	0	... Fine Old ...	..MADEIRA... direct from the Island...		32	0
		Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.				
34	0	... Superior Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	34	0
		This, our well-known Invalid Wine, is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.				
27	0	... Fine Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	27	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.				
19	0	... Fine ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	19	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.				
24	0	... Fine Old	...CARLOWITZ...	Hungary...	24	0
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.				
20	0	... Fine...	...CARLOWITZ...	Hungary...	20	0
		Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE HOME-GOING SEASON, 1888.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	8	0 to 16	8	
Travelling Suits	30	0 to 35	0	
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	45	0 to 55	0	
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	48	0 to 55	0	
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4	4	
Do. do. Collars	,,	4	8	
Best Oxford do.	,,	5	0	
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	7	8 to 8	0	
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10	0 to 12	8	
Dressing Gowns	10	8 to 25	0	
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6	0	
Do. do. Pants	pair	6	0	
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	8	8	
Superior Merino Socks	do.	20	0	
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do.	25	0	
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30	0	
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3	8	
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12	0	
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	15	0	
Stout Merino Vests	each	5	8	
Stout Merino Pants	,,	6	8	
Gauze Merino Pants	,,	6	8	
Warm Gloves	,,	1	8	
Warm Mufflers	2	8 to 3	0	
Travelling Caps	from	3	0	
Best Tweed Hats		4	8	
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.	6	8	
Linen Faced Collars	,,	0	12	
Best Linen Cuffs	,,	10	0	
Linn Faced Cuffs	,,	1	8	
Overland Trunks, best make	from	27	0	
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40	0	
Railway Portmanteaux		13	0	
Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8	0	
Soiled Linen Bags		5	0	
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		28	0	
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13	8	
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from	25	0	
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	25	0	
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28	0 to 38	0	
Ladies' Sun Hats		5	0	
Overland Chairs		4	0	
Despatch Boxes		18	8	

	Rs.	a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets	5	8
Money Belts, Pockets all round	from 2	8
Block Tin Collar Boxes	3	8
China Grass Slippers	1	0
Morocco Slippers	3	8
Brown Leather Slippers	2	12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes	5	8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2	8
Woven Cholera Belts	2	12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2	12
Marine or Saltwater Soap per packet	1	0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	3	0
Assorted Perfumes per bottle	2	8
Travelling Pillows each	1	8
Resais or Quilts from	3	8
Scotch Mauds and Rugs ,,	16	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs per doz.	5	0
Metal Soap Boxes from	1	8
Sponges ,,	1	8
Sponge Bags	1	8
Rug Straps	1	8
Leather Purses	2	0
Sovereign Boxes	2	2
Razors, ready for use	2	0
Shaving Brushes	2	0
Nail Brushes	1	0
Tooth Brushes	0	8
Hair Brushes	4	0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10	8
Nail Scissors from	1	8
Pad-Locks ,,	0	8
Penknives ,,	1	8
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths ,,	15	0
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps ,,	18	8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.	5	0
Silber's Patent Water Bottles each	10	8
Carbon Pocket Filters	4	8
Waterproof Coats	7	8
Air Pillows	4	8
Air Cushions	5	0

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,

Established under the auspices of Government A. D. 1808.

BRANCH.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, SOLITAIRES AND STUDS, NEW PATTERNS.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Canoe and Ball Pattern. Rs. 32, the pair, cash.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Horse-shoe Chain connection. Rs. 47, the pair, cash.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Horse-shoe Shewing Frog. Rs. 30, the pair, cash.

COLLAR BUTTON, and 3 Studs Matching the above. Cash, Rs. 18, the set.

SETS OF PLAIN GOLD FLAT SLEEVE LINKS, 3 Ball Studs and Collar Button. Rs. 45, cash.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Cylinder and Ball Pattern. Rs. 35, the pair, cash.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Ball and Satchell Pattern. Rs. 37, the pair, cash.

NEW GOLD SLEEVE LINKS, Double Disk and Screw pattern. Rs. 30, the pair, cash.

COLLAR BUTTON, and 3 Studs Matching the above. Cash Rs. 20, the set.

SETS OF PLAIN GOLD BALL SLEEVE LINKS, 3 Ball Studs, and Collar Button. Rs. 40, cash.

PLAIN GOLD FLAT SLEEVE LINKS. Rs. 30, cash.

3 PLAIN GOLD BALL STUDS. Rs. 11, cash.

1 PLAIN GOLD COLLAR BUTTON. Rs. 6, cash.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVER-SMITHS, TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

KEMP & CO.'S PURITY CIGARS.

THESE are, without doubt, the finest CIGARS made from Eastern Tobacco, and are PREPARED SPECIALLY for KEMP and Co. They burn well, and possess a flavour and aroma not met with in any other Cigars, and are much appreciated by old Smokers.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 4 ; per 1,000, Rs. 36.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 38 8
SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 43 0
EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

J. NEUBERG.

5, MEADOWS-STREET.

I. CIGARS AND CHEROOTS—Havannahs, Manillas, Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolys, Pondicherries, Burmahs, Coconadas, and Dindiguls.
II. TOBACCOS—Cut and plug, fresh and sweet.
III. CIGARETTES—Own manufacture, mild, mellow, and full-flavored.
IV. CIGARETTES—Egyptian, by direct importation from Cairo.
V. AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE—Eminently adapted for Indian use.
VI. IRON ENAMELLED WARE—Blue lined, superior quality.
VII. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AND APPARATUS—The newest and most select stock in India.
VIII. GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS—By R. Lipp and Son, Stuttgart.
IX. TABLE LINEN, &c.—Imported direct from the manufactory in Europe.
X. COOKING AND WARMING STOVES—Complete with all accessories.

SPECIAL PRICE-LISTS OF ABOVE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

5. MEADOW-STREET. BOMBAY.

THE EDINA BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKIES.

THIS now celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the VERY CREAM of SCOTCH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled—perfectly pure, and from its softness and peculiarly fine flavor strongly commends itself to the drinkers of Whisky.

It has met with universal approval.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS ; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS ; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds, Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 25. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to state that our Sole appointed Agent in Bombay is Mr. EDULJEE PESTONJEE, who is proprietor of the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, 37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, (a few paces from the *Times of India* Office).

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TO LET.—Furnished or unfurnished, the very commodious and desirable Bungalow "BELLAIR," on Chinchpoogly Hill, recently repaired and improved. Large, airy bed-rooms, drawing, and dining rooms, verandahs, stables, and outhouses. It is open to the sea-breeze and Vehar water is to be laid on. Contains accomodation for a chummery of six bachelors or three families, and is within a few minutes' walk of tram and train. Apply to J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

A PARSI, Elphinstonian, desirous of having his son, aged 16—an intelligent promising lad attending one of the affiliated colleges,—sent to England with the view to make him a Covenanted Civil Servant, would be glad to make an alliance with a well-to-do Parsi Family having a daughter to give in marriage, on condition that her Father or Guardian defray the expenses of the lad's complete preparation for the Civil Service Examination in England. Communicate by letter with "DELTA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 8th instant, motions will be proposed (1) by Thomas Blaney, Esq., for utilizing, as profitably, as may be, the Municipal vacant land in Mint Road; (2) by Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., C. S. I., proposing that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 71,252 (as per details circulated to the members of the Corporation (in the Budget) from the available balance of the sum of one lakh granted by the Corporation on the 1st instant for new works for 1888-89, and that subject to the sanction of Government being accorded to the raising of the necessary loan, sanction be now given to expenditure (a) of Rs. 4,03,417, to provide for the extensions and improvements of markets, and (b) of Rs. 7,31,568 to provide for Drainage, Water Works, and other improvements, the cost to be made from available balances to be adjusted to the debit of said loan.

H. WYNFORD HARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Office, March 6, 1888.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY
IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.

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NOTICES.

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For Agent and Chief Engr., B. N. Ry., Nagpur C.P.

NOTICE.

THE NEW CLUB, Simla, has now been registered as a LIMITED LIABILITY ASSOCIATION, the liability of members being limited to their Entrance Fee of Rs. 100.

The Club will OPEN on the 15th of March. Additional quarters for resident members are now being constructed, and will be ready shortly.

Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club or of securing quarters should apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
New Club, Limited, Simla.
Bentinck Castle, Simla, March 1, 1888.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1888, at 2 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1888.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 218 OF 1883.

APPEAL NO. 529.

WASSUDEO RAMCHUNDERJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in Girgaum Road, outside the Fort. ..... Appellant and Defendant.

vs.

THUCKER CHATOORBHOOJ MOORARJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, residing in Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, Respondents and SADANAND WISHWANATH also of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in Khuthrally, outside the Fort, and GANPUT CASSINATHJEE of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, and GANGABAI, widow of BALKRISHNA Respondents GOVINDRAO and a minor by her Guardian and *ad litem* SHEWSHUNKER CASSINATH Defendants JEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Dookhar Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay.

AND APPEAL NO. 530.

SUNDRABAI, widow of PUDMANATH Appellants WASSUDEWJEE & LUXUMIBAI, widow and of KRISHNARAO PUDMANATHJEE..... Defendants.

vs.

CHATOORBHOOJ MOORARJEE, SADA- Respondents NAND WISHWANATH..... & Plaintiffs. GANPAT KASSINATH and WASSUDEO Respondents RAMCHUNDRA ..... & Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 6th day of December, 1886, it was ordered amongst other things that the Sheriff of Bombay, as Special Commissioner in that behalf appointed, should sell the estate of Purshotam Babojee in the pleadings of this suit mentioned, consisting of the following particulars, that is to say:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1947 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 254 and new No. 1811 and new survey No. 1689 including the messuages standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 43 and 44, and now under Ward No. and Street Nos. 109 and 111 (respectively known as the family dwelling-house and the "Ganpati House"), and the site of a former building similarly assessed under No. 46, and which premises are bounded on the West by the Kalbadevi Road, on the North by the property of Hurrichund Krishna Joshi, on the East by the oart of Antoba Gosavi, and on the South by the property of Bhimjee Rowjee, and are more particularly described in the plan annexed to the said Decree, but not including and excepting from the said piece of land the following pieces or parcels of land forming a portion thereof, and the messuages and buildings standing thereon, that is to say:—

1. All that piece or parcel of Government ground, being a portion of the oart called Gharwdi oart, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 254, New No. 1811, old Survey No. 26, New Survey No. 1689, with a stable standing thereon, situate on the East side of Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, and formerly assessed under No. 41 by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, and now under Ward No. 391 and Street No. 103, and bounded on the East by the vacant ground forming a portion of the said Gharwadi oart, on the West by a portion of the said oart used as a passage leading to Kalbadevi road, on the North by the vacant land forming a portion of the said oart and separating the same from the secondly described property, on the South by the property of Bhimjee Rajjee, which premises are more particularly delineated and colored red and marked A in the plan annexed to the said Decree.

2. All that piece or parcel of Government ground being a portion of the oart called Gharwadi oart, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 254, new No. 1811, old Survey No. 26, New Survey No. 1689, with a dwelling-house standing thereon, commonly known as Brahmin or small new house, situate on the East side of the Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 42, but now under Ward No. 395 and Street No 105 and 107, and bounded on the East by the vacant ground form ng a portion of the said oart, on the West by a portion of the said oart used as a passage leading to the Kalbadevi road, on the North by a portion of the saidoart separating the same from the family house of the late Purshoutm Rahoojee, and on the South by a portion of the said oart separating the same from the 1st described property, which premises are more particularly delineated and colored green and marked B in the plan annexed to the said Decree.

3. All that piece or parcel of Government ground being a portion of the oart called Gharwadi, situate on the East side of the Kalbadevi road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 254, new No. 1811, old survey No. 26, and new survey No. 1689, with a stable standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 45, but now under Ward No. 396, and bounded on the east by a portion of the said oart used as a passage or gully separating the same from the property known as Guspati house, on the West by the Chawl commonly called or known as "Ghur Wadi" Chawl No. 47, belonging to the appellant Wassudeo Ramchunderjee, on the North by the property of Hurichandra Krishna Josey, and on the South by a portion of the said oart used as a passage leading to the Kalbadevi Road, which premises are more particularly delineated and colored blue and marked C in the plan annexed to the said Decree.

4. All that piece or parcel of land being a portion of the oart called Gharwadi oart, with a Chawl standing thereon, commonly called Gharwadi Chawl, facing the Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 254, New No. 1812, old survey No. 26, and new survey No. 1689, admeasuring 272 3/9ths square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 47, but now under Ward No. 400 and street Nos. 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129 and 131, and bounded on the East partly by the property thirdly described and partly by a portion of the Ghurwadi oart, used as a passage leading to the Kalbadevi Road, on the West by the Kalbadevi Road aforesaid, on the North by the property of Harrichandra Krishna Josey, and on the South by vacant land forming portion of the Ghurwadi oart, which premises are more particularly delineated and colored yellow and marked D in the plan annexed to the said Decree, and also not including and excepting from the said piece of land the several rights, easements, and appurtenances belonging to the last-mentioned several four premises respectively,

And SECONDLY.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 3391 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old and new No. 1686 and New Survey No. 1-2086, situate lying and at Naigaum outside the Fort of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property of the said Wassudeo Ramchundarjee, on the West by the Naigaum Tank, on the North by the property of Maharaj, and on the South by the property of Minguel Domingo Barretto, with all rights, easements, and appurtenances belonging to the said premises.

The Revenue payable to Government in respect of the firstly described property is Rs. 3-8-7 and the Revenue payable to Government in respect of the secondly described property is Rs. 17-10-7.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the dates and at the hours and places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said decree, dated the 6th day of December, 1886, put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of all the abovenamed parties in the said lands and premises.

The property firstly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1888.

The property secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 p. m., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March, 1888.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said parties to the same or to any interest therein.

All the abovementioned parties have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

For farther information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff or at the office of Messrs. Manukhlall and Damodar attorneies for Thucker Chatoorbhoy Morarjee or at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, attornies for the appellant Wassudeo Ramchundarjee, or at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson attornies for the Defendants, Soondrabai and Luxumibai.—Dated this 3rd day of February, 1888.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. Mansukhlall and Damodar, attorni for Respondents and Plaintiffs

NOTICES.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Princes, because it is a good time-keeper.
Prince Albert Victor of Wales,
Prince William of Prussia,
Crown Prince of Denmark,
The Sultan of Morocco, and the
First Prince of Travancore.
are carrying and praising Waterburys.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Soldiers, from Generals to Privates, because it will stand the hard wear and rough usage of a campaign and is a standing lesson on the importance of regularity, perfect action, absolute precision, neatness, and uniformity.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Sailors, because in every port repairs can be executed, if necessary, at small cost.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Scientists who appreciate its excellent qualities as a time-keeper and have tested its reliability:—Professor Jamieson, M. A., C. E., F. R. S. E., Glasgow, Professor Thos. A. Edison, the famous Electrician, and many others are wearers of Waterburys and report in the highest terms.

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THE WATERBURY is worn by Everyone who prefers a useful time-keeper, cheap and accurate, that can always be repaired for a nominal sum, to a showy useless watch, costly or impossible to set right.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.
Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
Repaired for ONE RUPEE or less
AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY?

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WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY ALLAHABAD.

A perfect watch, timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box, will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel Post.

Postage will be paid by the Company.

INSURE YOUR LIFE BY WEARING A WATERBURY.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs.—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—

Equal in appearance to Silver ...Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2-0
Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

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MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
10A, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

SIRDARS MANSIONS, APOLLO BUNDER.

THESE Buildings will shortly be ready for occupation, and applications for Residential Chambers and Shops may now be made to the Undersigned, from whom Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
Bombay, February 10, 1888.

AUCTION SALE AT MAHABLESHWAR.

ON SATURDAY, THE 31st MARCH, 1888, at 2 P.M. (If not previously disposed of.)

"CRAIG HALL"—Finest situation on the hill.
"MONASTERY"—Favorite and picturesque bungalow.
"BIRD'S NEST"—A snug retreat with extensive grounds.
"ROSE COTTAGE"—Commands a lovely view.
"MULBERRY COTTAGE"—In same compound as Rose Cottage.
Also a small house in the Bazaar and a Strawberry Garden on the Lake.

THE HOUSE AT SATARA will be sold on MONDAY, the 2nd April, 1888, at 2 p.m.

For particulars apply to
MORGAN & BALKRISHNA.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held at the Office, 32, Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 8-30 a.m.

PALLONJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Secretary W. I. T. Club.
Byculla, 3rd March, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent will be prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th proximo, Tenders for the purchase of the following OLD RAILS double headed section 68lbs. @ 85lbs. per yard, viz:—

2,100 tons old Iron Rails, in various lengths, from 12ft. to 20ft.
100 tons of pieces of Old Rails, 10ft. and under.
100 tons of pieces of Steel Rails.

The same are now lying on the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, and may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers (which must be made on the Company's form to be obtained from the undersigned) must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, and the period within which delivery of the Rails will be taken.

Delivery will be made by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf. Payment must be made at the time of delivery.

The Acting Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th February, 1888.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
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With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
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Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERIES have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	
Ernest Irroy s Carte d'Or	„ 33 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 60 0	„ 63 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Leaubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	„	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ —
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
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Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ —
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ —

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0 —

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine „	„ 22 0	—
Very Superior „	„ 26 0	—
Most Superior Old Red Port	„ 30 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	„ 36 0	—
E tra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	—

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	„ —
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18 —
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	„ 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	—
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	—

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	—

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	—
Chateau Roemer	„ 14 0	—

From FRANZ SCARVARY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Label	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroc's	„ 18 0	—
F. Dessandier & Co.'s Brandy	Rs. 21 0	—
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 24 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	—
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	—
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy	„ 37 0	—

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky	Rs. 21 8	
„ „ „	„ 22 8	

BEER.

	Per doz.	Per doz. pts.
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale	Rs. 6 4	„ 4 4
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 4 0
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	„ 14 0	„ —

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	—
Finest Rumuel	„ 30 0	—
Chartreuse, Yellow and Green	„ 36 0	—
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. to 3½ lbs.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Danish Butter, finest ..... per 1 lb. tin	1	4
Italian Butter finest, extra quality ... ½ lb. tin at	0	9
„ do.	1	0
„ do.	2	0
Asparagus ..... Rs.	..	..
Celery ..... „	..	„ 0 10
French Beans ..... „	..	„ 0 10
Peas for Soup ..... „	..	„ 0 10
Young Carrots ..... „	..	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water ..... „	..	„ 0 10
Mushrooms ..... „	..	„ 0 12
White Cabbage ..... „	..	„ 0 12
Small Sausages ..... „	..	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages ..... „	..	„ 1 6

TERMS—
Net cash no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.
Bombay, Feb. 24, 1888.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape any a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified ith ure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See rticle of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk. Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, also 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., serling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broat Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business ad vertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Staticns or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cen per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceedine Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS
Agent
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
December 12, 1885.

NEORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 548,900.
REST..... „ 182,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and on Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRA

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Mr. W. E. Hart's lecture on "The A.B.C.," Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay University, Adjourned Meeting of the Faculty of Arts, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on 6th inst.:—Coconada (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday:—Cameo (s), from Aden; Hampstead (s), Cardiff; and Henzanda (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Zambesi (s), for Hongkong; and Inchmornish (s), Diamond Islands.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Thames and Rio Bueno left the Dock yesterday.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—We are asked to remind members of the Faculty of Arts that the adjourned meeting of the Faculty takes place to-day at 5-15 p.m.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Hunnooman Lane, Fort, touching the death of Narayan Vittul, aged 30 years, a carpenter, who yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, after taking his breakfast, lay down on his cot, and was found dead shortly afterwards. He had been suffering from pains in his chest for the past six months. A verdict that death was caused by heart disease was returned.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Charles Newboru, acting auditor of the G. I. P. Railway Company, residing at Chinchpoogly Hill, reported to the Police, on Monday, that during his absence, on the night of the 4th instant, his house had been entered and wearing apparel, worth Rs. 110, stolen. The offender had also removed a small wooden box contain. g several papers, &c., had broken it open, and scattered the contents about the compound, where the box was found lying.

THE JAMNAGER CLOCK TOWER.—The clock of the tower which has been erected by H. H. Sir Vibhaji, K.C.S.I., Jam Saheb of Jamnagar, at a cost of rupees ten thousand in the Rajkote Civil Station, has reached here from England. The ceremony of putting up the clock will be performed by the Jam Saheb and the Political Agent at a date to be fixed hereafter.—*Kathiawar Times.*

SOUTH KONKAN COTTON TRADE.—We understand that arrangements have now been made by which the cotton produced in the South Konkan can be shipped home far more advantageously than was the case before the opening of the Portuguese Railway. Formerly, all the cotton had to come *via* Poona, where it was transhipped from the S. Maratha to the G. I. P. Railway. Now, however, the freight on cotton carried in the direction of Marmagoa has been reduced, while that in the direction of Poona has been enhanced. The cotton is taken at a cheap rate to Marmagoa, and there picked up the B.I. S. N. steamers, from which it is transferred direct to home-bound vessels in Bombay harbour. In this way a very considerable reduction has been made in the cost of placing the cotton on board vessels in Bombay.—*Deccan Herald.*

SALVATIONISTS AND DRUNKARDS.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard a somewhat novel application yesterday, made by a Salvation Army Captain, for the assistance of the Court in rescuing and reforming habitual drunkards. The Captain, who is in charge of the "Prison Brigade" of the local corps, headed the usual string of applicants, who are generally heard before his Worship takes his daily cases. When he was asked what he wanted, he replied that he had the honour to request his Worship to help the Army to rescue the persons who were charged before him every morning with being drunk and disorderly. He added that he was aware from experience that there were many such persons of both sexes who were habitual drunkards and merely lacked a helping hand to reform them. It had been proved in other countries that such rescue work could be done by the Salvation Army with God's help, and he believed they could do so as successfully in Bombay as elsewhere, and that was his reason for applying for the help of the Court.

His Worship asked whether he had to administer the law of the land or the law of the Salvation Army.

The Salvation Captain readily expressed his desire that his Worship should administer the law of the land.

His Worship said he would be very happy to give any assistance in his power if he could be shown anything that could guide him in the matter to accede to applicant's request.

The Captain stated that his Worship had ample discretionary powers and was not always bound to sentence the prisoners. In cases where the Army offered to reclaim the offenders the Magistrate might discharge them.

His Worship explained that such was not the real case, as he had no option in the matter. He added anything the Army wished to do in the way of reclamation and reformation of drunkards they must do in the course of their work after the prisoners had been dealt with by the Magistrate. As far as he could see he did not think the Salvation Army could do anything in the matter till the persons they desired to reform had left the precincts of the Court.

The Salvationist again referred to his Worship's large discretionary powers in dealing with cases of the kind. He said in Australia one of their Colonels, Colonel Barker, used to be frequently sent for by the Magistrates and if their Worships found that the Army was willing to reclaim the offenders these were discharged and made over to the Colonel.

His Worship said that the applicant might take it that the Magistrate sympathised with him and would endeavour to assist him as much as possible. At present he could only tell him that in ordinary drunk and disorderly cases the offenders were not severely punished, and in certain cases they were merely warned and discharged. Some of the offenders were fined nominal sums, and when the fines could not be paid they were sentenced to light terms of imprisonment. As far as he could see, the Salvation Army would have no difficulty in rescuing such persons as they thought were habitual drunkards on their completing whatever terms of imprisonment they had been sentenced to. His Worship added that this was all he could do in the matter. If he could further assist the applicant he would be happy to do so as far as lay in his power.

The Salvationist thanked his Worship for his sympathy and left the Court.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, *Pall Mall*, FEB. 14.

THE East Yorkshire Regt.—The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut. C. H. W. Maunsell is antedated to Sept. 2, 1887, vice P. A. M. Pearson, seconded; Lieut. C. M. Harding, to be Captain, in succession to Col. C. E. Layard, retired; Lieut. Francis C. O. Brace has been placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Gloucestershire Regt.—The undermentioned Lieutenants have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—H. G. Walker, D. G. Peart.

The Durham Light Infy.—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. A. T. Payne is antedated to May 5, 1887, vice H. D. Rosseter, seconded; Lieut. W. C. Ross to be Capt. vice C. E. Harrison, resigned.

Staff.—Lieut.-Genl Sir R. Biddulph, G.C.M.G., C.B., R. A. (now Inspr-Genl of Recruiting), to be Director-Genl of Mily Education, vice Lieut.-Genl D. T. Gamble, C.B., deceased; Col. G. J. Smart, Unemployed full-pay, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to command a Brigade of the Madras Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, vice Major-Genl Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., V.C., who has vacated that appointment on promotion; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. F. Elliott, from half-pay, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General at Head-quarters.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Col J B Cox, Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Col R Phelps, Bo Infy, to be Major-Genl.

INDIA OFFICE, Feb 14.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Ind Mil Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Cols.—Major A Warburton, Major R H F Rennick. To be Major.—Capt E E Money. To be Captain.—Lieut W R Yeilding, Lieut W J H Bond.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Lieut-Col—Major W H Meiklesjohn, CMG.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Depy Surg-General—Brigade Surg W R Rice, MD.

To be Brigade Surgn—Surgn Major C F Oldham.

MADRAS INFANTRY.

To be Lieut-Cols—Major W H M Francklyn, Major H C Hamilton.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut Cols—Major A M Hogg, Major F W Joseph, Major J B Lawrence.

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

To be Lieut-Col—Major M W Stevens.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Mar. 7.—Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Meerut Spring Meeting.
„ 9.—Prize Distribution, Alexander Girls' School, Framjee Cowasjee Institute.
Departure of M. S. Ballaarat.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 10.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
Meerut Spring Meeting.
„ Public Meeting and Examination of pupils of the Institution for Deaf Mutes, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 4-30 p.m. T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will be present.
„ 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
„ 13.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ Distribution of prizes to Presidency Volunteers by Countess of Dufferin.
„ 15.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
„ 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 20.—Umballa Spring Races.
„ 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
Umballa Spring Races.
„ 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Ambala.
„ 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
Umballa Spring Races.
„ 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
„ 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
„ 3.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 5.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
„ 7.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
„ 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
„ 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 12.—Dehra Spring Races.
„ 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
May 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO MAHOMEDAN CO-WIDOWS.

FATMABAI *vs.* AISHABAI.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case in which a preliminary question was raised whether the plaintiff, as a widow of Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail, was not estopped from suing the defendant, a co-widow, for her share of the sum the defendant had received as such widow on the ground that the latter had forfeited her share by re-marriage. Mr. Lang, Mr. Jardine, and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dyabhoy, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham, Mr. Farran, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship said:—In this suit Fatmabai, as widow of one Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail sued Aishabai also, widow of Hajee Adam, and claimed a share of the sum Aishabai had received as such widow on the ground that she (Aishabai) has forfeited her share by re-marriage. Aishabai replied amongst other things that Fatmabai in a previous suit against her (suit 227-182) had put forward a claim as widow on money of the late husband in Aishabai's hands, and that the Court had in that previous case decided that Fatmabai was not lawfully married to Hajee Adam. Aishabai further replied in the present suit that in the previous suit a sum of money had been awarded to Fatmabai in final settlement of all claims she might have against Aishabai. Aishabai, therefore, now pleaded that the question in dispute in the present suit had been finally adjudicated in a previous suit between the same parties and could not therefore be entertained by the court a second time; she relied, of course, upon section 13 of the Civil Procedure Code. That section, as far as it concerns the present case, runs as follows:—*Res judicata*—No Court shall try any suit or issue in which the matter directly and substantially in issue has been directly and substantialy in issue in a former suit between the same parties or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, litigating under the same title in a court of jurisdiction competent to try such subsequent suit, or the suit in which such issue has been subsequently raised, and has been heard and finally decided by such court. *Explanation* I.—The matter above referred to must in the former suit have been alleged by one party and either denied or admitted, expressly, or impliedly, by the other. *Explanation* II.—Any matter which might and ought to have been made ground of defence or attack in such former suit shall be deemed to have been a matter directly and substantially in issue in such suit. *Explanation* III.—Any relief claimed in the plaint, which is not expressly granted by the decree shall for the purpose of this section, be deemed to have been refused. This section only reproduces in a codified form the law of estoppel by Record which is set out at length in the Duchess of Kingston's case and the notes thereon in Smith's leading cases, Vol. II., p. 784. The conditions for the exclusion of jurisdiction on the ground of *res judicatæ* . . . most succinctly stated in the Roman law cited by Knight Bruce, V.C., in Bans *vs.* Jackson. There must be the concurrence of *idem corpus, eadem quantitas, idem, jus eadem causa petendi, eadem conditio perso narum* and Pothier (Traites des obligations para. 894) says, as regards the exception de la chose jugee "pour qu'il y aitlieu a l' exception, il ne suffit pas que la chose que vous me demandiez soit la meme que vous maviez demandee il faut que vous la demandiez pour la meme causa pour la quelle vous l' aviez demandee Oportet ut sit eadem causa petendi . . . la meme chose peut m'etre due en vertu de plusieurs differentes causes d'obligations:" and again in para 896 he says:—"que eque generale qu'ait ete ma premiere demande en revendication d'une chose le jugement qui en a donne congc ne m'exclut pas de former de nouv eau une demande en revendication lorsque je pretends en entre devenu proprietaire par un titre survenu depuis le jugement. Car ce jugement en jugeant que je n'etais pas alors proprietaire de cette chose n'etablit pas que je n'aie pu en acquerir depuis la propriete." This commentary applies literally to the second ground relied upon by Aishabai, viz., that all claims were settled by the previous decision. That suit was brought by Fatmabai as widow against Aishabai as widow. The present suit is brought by Fatmabai as widow against Aishabai re-married. The ground relied upon is a new ground not known, not in existence, at the time of the former suit, to wit that Aishabia is no longer a widow, and has therefore lost all legal right to the estate of the late husband. There is not the eadem causa petendi. There is not the eadem conditio personarum (see also Hunter *vs.* Stewart 31. L. J., ch. 346.) I am of opinion, therefore, that so far as her second ground goes, Aishabai has no claim to an estoppel. The first ground remains for consideration. If Fatmabai was held by the court in the previous case no widow, she is certainly precluded from coming here for relief a second time as such widow. The former suit was referred to arbitration, an award was made, that award became in due course a consent decree. There is there fore no question as to its not being a judgment of a competent court. The suit and all matters in difference between the parties were referred to the arbitrators. The prayer of the plaint was that she (Fatmabai) should be declared a lawful wife, and that her share as wife should be found and paid. The written statement denied Fatmabai's marriage. A number of affidavits were filed with a view to a rule which stood over to the hearing. Those affidavits by consent were allowed to be used as evidence by the arbitrators. I have read them not, of course, with any intention of reviewing the decision, but with a view of ascertaining what that decision included. The affidavits contain no proof sufficient to establish conclusively that Fatmabai was not married. Thus Aishabai herself only says "I shall be able to prove at the hearing that Fatmabai was an orphan, brought to India as a slave girl, and was never recognised as a lawful wife." Fatmabai, on the other hand, in her affidavit, says she can prove both marriage and recognition by the family. The arbitrators only held one meeting. They raise no issues. They called no witnesses. They gave their award without reasons. They did not in terms refer to the question of marriage, but they awarded to Fatmabai in full settlement of all her claims whatsoever upon Aishabai as heir. The sum of Rs. 55,000 out of the estate of the deceased husband, in the hands of Aishabai, and they said Aishabai was entitled to the rest. The consent decree adopted the terms of the award. Thus on a suit brought by a widow for a share in the estate of her husband, a substantial share was awarded. The inference is irresistible that the arbitrators, although they were silent on the question of marriage, did not decide it in a sense adverse to the claimant. But as regards the marriage itself, the question cannot have been controverted and finally decided in a manner sufficient to establish *res. judicata*. The arbitrators had not material before them sufficient for that purpose. (See as a binding force of awards, as estoppels Newall *vs.* Elliott 32 L.J., Ex. 120.) I need not cite authorities for the proposition that an award can only operate as an estoppel in respect of questions properly brought before and considered by the arbitrators. (See Bigelow on estoppel, p. 64.) But it was argued by the Advocate-General with his accustomed skill that as a declaration was prayed that Fatmabai was lawfully married, and that as such a declaration was not given in express terms. *Explanation* III. of section 13 of the Civil. Pro. Code applies, and therefore as the relief claimed was not granted, it must be taken as having been refused. I think that sub-section refers to the case several heads of relief independent of each other are claimed, put in issue, and duly controverted, otherwise the principle that all estoppel must be certain (see Comyns. Digest with estoppel) would be violated. Here the relief claimed was the payment of money improperly detained from Fatmabai as widow, and the declaration asked was ancilliary, to the money claimed. The money claim is the substance a of the suit, but the decree for money is an implied admission of her status as wife, if that status was decided as all. I am of opinion, therefore, the arbitrators were not silent in the sense required to justify the application of Explanation III of Section 13. I must decide this preliminary issue in the negative, and the case must go to a hearing.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE forty-second annual general meeting of the library was held in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Monday afternoon, under the presidency of Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., chairman of the managing committee. Mr. Ardasir Framjee Moos, honorary secretary, read the report of the managing committee for the past year; from which the following are extracts:—

The managing committee of the Bombay Native General Library have great pleasure in laying before the members and subscribers of the Library a report of their proceedings for the year ending 31st December, 1887. At the 41st annual general meeting of the members and subscribers, held on the 11th day of May, 1887, the following gentlemen were elected members of the managing committee for the year under report:—The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Kashinath T. Telang, C.I.E.; Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Esq., Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Esq., Rahimtulla M. Sayani, Esq., and Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esq. The managing committee thus formed appointed the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.; Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esq., and Pestonjee Dajeebhoy Oonvalla, Esq., their chairman, secretary, and treasurer respectively. Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, having been requested by the managing committee to continue in his post of honorary secretary, he gladly consented to do so and retired from the committee. His place was thereupon filled up by the appointment of Dr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, who stood next in the voting list. The committee have great pleasure in informing the members that the past has been the 18th year in which the library has defrayed its annual expenditure entirely from its current income derived from subscriptions of members and subscribers and from the interest of its reserve fund. At the end of the year 1886 the assets of this institution consisted of:—

Rs.	49,808	8	0	Approximate value of stock in the Library consisting of books, scientific apparatus, and furniture, &c.
„	18,723	6	0	Amount invested in Government promissory notes.
„	3,095	10	7	Balance in current account at the National Bank of India.
Rs.	71,627	8	7	Total amount.

To this sum of Rs. 71,627-8-7 were added during the year Rs. 5,710-2-6 being the amount of income derived from donation, subscriptions from members and subscribers, and interest realized on investment in Government promissory notes set apart as constituting the capital fund and book fund, making in all Rs. 77,337-11-1. From the above sum the committee have paid the annual expenditure on account of establishment, Rs. 2,472; subscription to newspapers and periodicals, Rs. 1,404-1-1; gas light charges, Rs. 228-4-9; books purchased locally and from England, Rs. 1,363-15-7; sundry charges including printing, stationery, book-binding, jubilee illuminations, &c., in all amounting to Rs. 746-12-10, leaving at the end of the year, a credit balance of Rs. 72,486-8-5, showing an increase of Rs. 858-15-10 over the credit balance of the year 1886. Particulars of this credit balance of Rs. 72,486-8-5 are given in the audited balance sheet, and the amount is invested as follows:—

Rs.	51,172	7	7	Approximate value of stock in the library, consisting of books, scientific apparatus and furniture, &c.
„	18,723	6	0	Amount invested in Govt. promissory notes.
„	2,590	10	10	Balance in current account at the National Bank of India.
Rs.	72,486	8	5	Total amount.

The committee have the pleasure to announce that a fresh supply of new books was received by the library from England in May and September last of the value of Rs. 1,229-9-7 purchased from the book fund account; and books to the value of about Rs. 134-6 were purchased in Bombay for the use of the library. A supplementary catalogue of these books was printed and distributed among the members of the library in August last. His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpore on his visit to Bombay in June last, was pleased to pay a visit to the library. His Highness was received by the librarian with due honours, and was shown over the whole library. His Highness observed with great attention, intelligence, and interest the arrangements of books and other objects in the library, and felt very thankful to the numerous readers who accorded him great respect. His Highness next inspected the movement of the Orrery illustrating the solar system and the scientific apparatuses with which he was very much pleased. To express the pleasure his Highness derived by his visit to the institution he forwarded through his Dewan to the librarian a donation of Rs. 50, for the library, which was duly acknowledged by the honorary secretary with the best thanks of the committee. The committee are glad to report that from a free competition among local book-sellers and publishers, the library was able to secure its supply of English and American newspapers, periodicals, and magazines, at the most favourable rates from Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., of Bombay, for the year 1888, resulting in a saving of about Rs. 125 over the past year. There were on the 31st December, 1887, (47) life members, who paid Rs. 150 each in one sum, (34) first-class members paying Rs. 24 per annum, (207) second-class members paying Rs. 12 per annum, and (394) third-class subscribers paying the reduced subscription of Rs. 4-8 per annum, in all (682) members showing an increase of (8) second-class members and (15) third-class subscribers and a decrease of (2) first class members over the number in the past year. Of the (682) members and subscribers of the library there were 410 Parsees, 232 Hindoos, 31 Christians, and 9 Mahomedans. (19) volumes were presented to the library during the year by the Bombay Government; 12 volumes by the Director of Public Instruction of the Bombay Presidency; and 27 volumes by local scientific and literary societies and private gentlemen. For these presents the committee on their own behalf as well as on behalf of the members and subscribers of this institution offer their best thanks to the donors, and they hope that the support hitherto given to this library by Government and the public will be continued in future. The committee have to announce with great regret the death of one of the life members of the library Mr. Cursetji Jehangeer Tarachand and of a second class member Mr. Vinayak Pandurang Dinanathjee. With this report the managing committee beg to retire, leaving the management of the library in the hands of the new committee to be elected this day.

The chairman submitted the report of the scrutineers appointed by the managing committee for examining the voting lists for the election of a new managing committee for the present year, and declared the following six gentlemen to be duly elected members of the managing committee:—Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Dr. Rustomjee Nasserwanjee Khory, Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, the Hon. Kashinath T. Telang, C.I.E., Messrs. Khurshedjee Rustomjee Cama, and Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani.

The following propositions were afterwards brought forward and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. Anandrao Sunderjee Kirtikar and seconded by Mr. Nasserwanjee Ardaseer Suntook, that the report now read be received, adopted, printed, and circulated among the members of the library.

Proposed by Mr. Rawchandra Govind Talvalkur, and seconded by Dosabhai Framjee Cama, that a vote of thanks be given to Messrs. Hari Mahadeo Pranjpe and Sorabjee Shapoorjee Taveria for scrutinizing the voting lists.

Proposed by Mr. Shankur Vinayak Sauzgere, and seconded by Mr. Anandrao Sunderjee Kirtikar, that a vote of thanks be accorded to the retiring managing committee and auditors of the library for their services during the last year.

Proposed by Mr. Pestonjee Dajibhoy Oonvalla, and seconded by Mr. Nanabhai Sadanandjee Kale, that Messrs. Dadabhai Pestonjee Master and Pandurang Balibhadra be re-appointed auditors for the current year.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

THE VICEROY AND THE AMEER.

A PARLIAMENTARY PAPER, published on February 16, contains further correspondence respecting the affairs of India, and a map showing the old and re-arranged frontiers of Afghanistan. The two most important documents are the letters which were exchanged in August last between the Viceroy and the Ameer respecting the settlement of the Frontier difficulty. The following are the principal portions of these communications:—

"THE VICEROY OF INDIA TO THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

SIMLA, AUG. 1, 1887.

"A few days ago I received from England the satisfactory news that the representatives of the British and Russian Governments had come to an agreement regarding the disputed portion of your Highness's north-western frontier, and I immediately instructed the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur to communicate this intelligence to you. I will now explain to your Highness, as far as I can, the details of the settlement which has been arrived at.

"You are aware that the British and Russian Commissioners were unable to agree on the spot regarding the boundary-line between Dukchi and the Oxus. The Russian Commissioner further wished to modify the line agreed upon between Chichli and Dukchi, which he found to be unfavourable to Russia. He claimed to draw the frontier from Chichli to the south of Neza Beg, close to the Andkhui Oasis, and thence to Ziarat Khwaja Salar, which he considered to be the point on the Oxus where the boundary should terminate, according to the wording of the Agreement of 1873. A line so drawn would not only have cut off from Afghanistan the district of Khamiab, but also the main road from Andkhui to Karkin, and it would have deprived your Highness's subjects of several water sources in the 'chul' essential to them, and of a considerable tract of good grazing ground.

"I am glad to be able to inform your Highness that, after much difficulty and after long discussions in London and St. Petersburg, the Russians have been induced to withdraw their claim to Khamiab, and have accepted the views of the British Commissioner in respect to this part of the frontier. After leaving the right bank of the Murghab, the boundary will remain as it is up to Dukchi—that is to say, up to pillar No. 65. From this point it will run in a straight line to Kara Tapa Khurd, which will belong to Russia, while Kara Tapa Kalan will belong to Afghanistan. Thence it will run to the existing boundary between Bosagha and Khamiab, leaving the Western and Eastern Khatawaji and Ali Kadim Wells to Russia and Afghanistan respectively. The Wells of Imam Nazar have been assigned to Russia instead of the Oikul Wells, which are to be Afghan. Care has been taken to guard the existing water and pasturage rights of Bosagha and Khamiab.

"Your Highness will understand that so large an extent of territory could not be secured to Afghanistan without meeting the views of the Russians on other points. Their claim to Khamiab was undoubtedly justified to some extent by the letter of the Agreement of 1873; and it was not to be expected that they would give up that claim unconditionally. In a former letter I warned your Highness that some concessions would probably have to be made. I will now explain what these concessions are. In a memorandum which Sir West Ridgeway wrote for your Highness at Cabul, the boundary demarcated on the Kushk, Kashan, and Murghab was described in detail. The Russian Commissioner claimed all the lands cultivated by the Sariks on the banks of these rivers, and the grazing grounds lying between them. He wished to draw the frontier to Chihil Dukhteran on the Kushk and to Babulai on the Kashan. The frontier actually agreed to was very different, and excluded the Sariks from a considerable tract of country which they certainly had some reason for regarding as theirs. It was natural that the Russians should desire to gain possession of this tract, and, as recent events have shown, it is really necessary to the support of the Sarik flocks, which, with your Highness's permission, are now grazing within its limits.

"Under these circumstances, her Majesty's Government have consented to a modification of this part of the frontier. The line agreed upon is as follows:—From pillar No. 19, a little to the south of Islim, the boundary will run to the junction of the Moghor and Kushk Rivers, and thence up the midstream of the Kushk to a point half-way between Chihil Dukhteran and the old Salor village just above Dahani Chapgul. Leaving the Kushk at this point, the line will be continued in a north-easterly direction along the Changurak watershed to Torsekh, which will remain to Afghanistan, and thence to the head of the Yekiyuz Canal on the Murghab. After reaching the Murghab the frontier will follow the mid-channel of the river until it rejoins the formerly demarcated boundary at the point where pillar No. 36 now stands. Meruchak will thus remain in your Highness's hands.

"I must add that the change made in this part of the frontier will not affect the Afghan Colonies which your Highness has recently caused to settle on the left bank of the Kushk, as the land occupied by them remains in your possession. Kara Tapa, on the Kushk will belong to Afghanistan as before. Thus, in a few words, the only portion of the existing frontier which is to be in any way modified is that between pillar 19 and pillar 36, between the Kushk and Murghab. From Zulfikar nearly to the Kushk the existing pillars will stand and also from the Murghab to Dukchi, whence the line will run in accordance with your Highness's claims and wishes.

"I desire to inform your Highness that, in my opinion, the manner in which the question has been brought to a close is satisfactory. By restoring to the Sariks lands which were for a long time cultivated by them or covered by their flocks, the district of Khamiab has been preserved to Afghanistan. But by far the greatest advantage gained lies in the fact that your Highness has secured a definite frontier from the Heri-Rud to the Oxus. It is now nearly three years since the British Government undertook, on your Highness's behalf, to define the north-western frontier of your dominions. You are aware that in doing so the British Commissioners have had many difficulties to encounter, and that more than once it seemed as if their efforts must be unsuccessful. All those difficulties have now been overcome, and the Russians have accepted a boundary-line, which for the future, they cannot transgress without open violation of their compact.

"It has not yet been settled when the changes necessary in the present position of the boundary pillars will be made. About this matter I will write to your Highness again. But the transfer of the Sarik lands will not be later than the 13th October, and her Majesty's Government have agreed that if the Russians desire to fix an earlier date no objection will be raised. I trust, therefore, that your Highness will at once issue the necessary orders to your officials, so that there may be no chance of complications arising. The rectification of the frontier will be carried out by a mixed Commission of British and Russian officers. Probably General MacLean, now in Meshed, may be selected for this duty.

"Your Highness will, of course, understand that, writing upon telegraphic information, I am unable to give you a very full and complete description of the boundary-line laid down. I may even have incorrectly interpreted, in matter of detail, some portion of the telegrams I have received. In all essential points, however, your Highness may rely upon the accuracy of this letter.

"I will only say, in conclusion, that I heartily congratulate your Highness on the termination of these protracted negotiations, which have, in one way and another, done so much to consolidate your position and to bind together the interests of England and Afghanistan."

"THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN TO THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

"(Translation. After compliments.)

"25th ZILKADA, 1304 H. (AUGUST 16, 1887).

"I received and perused your Excellency's friendly and precious letter, dated the 1st August, 1887, corresponding to the 10th Zilkada, 1304 H., at a very fortunate time. I have understood the sentences expressing the signs of friendship, and the contents written in friendly (*lit.* happy) terms.

"In the first place, I feel much obliged and am inspired with hope on account of the great attention and the far-seeing and Royal consideration of her Imperial and Dignified Majesty the Great Queen of England and Empress of India. Secondly, the good and the state-adorning opinion of the representatives of the illustrious Government is worthy of praise and the cause of happiness and thanks, for the knots in the thread of discussion with the Russian Government, which were tied with regard to the Afghan frontiers, have been untied and opened with the tips of the fingers of excellent measures. They (the Queen and the representatives) adopted the right policy (*lit.* arrangement) which is better than the first one. I know for certain that the representatives of the illustrious (British) Government have, from the first stage of the demarcation (settlement of the boundary) of Afghanistan with the Russian Government until the conclusion of the question, *viz.*, the decision and settlement of the claim of that (Russian) Government to the Khamiab district, reached their destination after having traversed many hard and difficult stages of discussion on the noble steed of minute thoughts. It is one of the results and consequences of the sincere friendship of the two parties that the Russian Government notwithstanding its large number of troops, its power, and its natural noise and despotism has entered the door of refraining and abstaining from conquest and war with these two auspicious Governments as it knew that it (the war) would have an unhappy result and would entai a heavy loss on itself. Had it not seen the foundation of the friendship of these two united kingdoms strong and firm, and the basis of the affection and sympathy of the two Governments (*lit.* parties) solid and stable, it would have hardly have come down from the palace of its desire and the mansion of its wish to subjugate Afghanistan and occupy India. I look upon the kind friendship of the illustrious British Government as the cause of the flourish of the tree of the Afghan Government and it is undoubtedly so. It is also plain and clear in the gracious sight of her Sublime Majesty the Great Queen, and in that of the Representatives of the illustrious Government that my person which exhibits sincerity, shuns, and keeps away from, the course and system of the former Ameers of Afghanistan; and it will, please God, remain so firm and constant in the engagements of perpetual friendship with the said Government that among all the Powers it will be famous and distinguished in consequence of this exalted name and exalted character. I agree to, and approve of, the settlement and decision of the question of the Khamiab with the Russian Government, *viz.*, that the representatives of the illustrious (British) Government have considered it advisable and good for the time being to exchange the piece of land in which the Sarik flocks are now grazing with my permission. In accordance with what your Excellency wrote I have issued explicit orders to the officials of Herat enjoining them to make over to the Sariks that piece of land, the boundary of which according to your Excellency's writing General MacLean, when he arrives there, will demarcate, and who will draw fresh lines."

INDIAN TOPICS IN PARLIAMENT.

SILVER PLATE.

MR. KIMBER asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in view of the fall in the price of silver and the consequent fall in the exchange value of the Indian rupee, whereby the incomes of members of the Anglo-Indian services were seriously affected, it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to take into consideration the laws relating to the manufacture and sale of articles of silver-plate in the United Kingdom, with a view to remove all hindrances to the consumption of the raw material, silver, for manufacturing purpose.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: In reply to the hon. member I can only say that I cannot anticipate my Budget statement by saying what modifications of existing taxation I am or am not prepared to propose. I am afraid the hon. gentleman must be content with that answer.

ARMY CLOTHING.

In reply to Mr. Hoyle, Sir. J. Gorst said: The Secretary of State has observed with regret that an advertisement of tenders for army clothing has appeared at Madras in terms which he considers misleading, and he has accordingly addressed a communication to the Government of Madras on the subject. The value of clothing, for which tenders were invited last year, was 17,000*l*. The amount purchased, 24*l*.

CAPITATION TAX IN BURMA.

In reply to Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir J. Gorst said: A capitation tax of five rupees for each married man and two rupees and a half for each bachelor is imposed in Burma. In some parts the rates are only two rupees and one rupee respectively. Teachers, Government servants, persons unable to earn their living, and immigrants for the first five years of residence are exempted. The tax is not specially unpopular.

MAIL STEAMERS CALLING AT COLOMBO.

In answer to Sir R. Lethbridge, Sir H. Holland said an ordnance was enacted at the end of last year by the Legislature of Ceylon continuing, during the subsistence of the Postal Convention with France of 1856, temporary ordinances which confer on French and German mail steamers in the ports of the colony the status of men-of-war—a privilege which is not possessed by British mail steamers. Opinion in the Legislative Council was divided, as the hon. member states. The ordinance was introduced at the instance of the Home Government as regards the French vessels, in order to comply with the conditions of the Postal Convention of 1856, and as regards the German vessels, in compliance with the request of the German Government that during the continuance of the Convention the mail steamers subsidised by them might be allowed the same privileges as those subsidised by the French Government.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

Mr. Picton asked whether the Afghan boundary, as set out in conformity with the terms of the Convention of last year, marked territory, the possession of which was guaranteed to the Ameer by the Government of this country.

Sir J. Furgusson: The demarcation of that boundary did not in any way extend the engagements of her Majesty's Government. The Treaties with the Ameer of Afghanistan have been laid upon the table of this House.

THE SALT TAX IN INDIA.

In reply to Sir R. Fowler, Sir J. Gorst said on Dec. 24 the Viceroy reported to the Secretary of State the urgent necessity of strengthening the revenues of India with a view to meeting increased charges under the heads of "army in Upper Burma," "frontier defences," and exchange. The Government of India was unanimous in urging that, in addition to the other measures which it was proposed to take, the salt tax should be raised. This proposal received the most serious attention of the Secretary of State in Council, with a view especially to devise some other means of meeting the increased expenditure than by raising the salt duty. But the Council was unanimous in agreeing with the Government of India on the absolute necessity, in the financial circumstances, of raising the duty, and the Secretary of State was compelled reluctantly to assent to the proposals of the Government of India on Jan. 17. The salt duty has accordingly been raised from 2 rs. throughout India to 2 rs. 8 a. per maund, while in Burma it has been raised from three annas to one rupee. So far as we have information from India, the financial measures taken have been favourably received.

Sir J. E. Gorst informed Sir R. Fowler that the estimated addition to the revenue from the increase of the salt tax was 1,625,000 rs.

INDIA AND CHINA MAILS.

Mr. J. Maclean asked the Post-master-General whether, as the Post Office saved 107,000*l*. a year on the new East India and China mail contract, he proposed to make any reduction in the postage on letters to India and China.

Mr Raikes replied that the saving was simply a reduction of the loss on the India

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SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Second Coomarwada otherwise called Khulassee Chukla or Furniture Bazaar, without the Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai Allarukhibai, wife of Futtey Alli Abdooltrahim, the undermentioned valuable property *viz* :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house, shop and chawl standing thereon, situate on the east side of second Coomarwada Street or Khulasee Chuckla, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 and one-ninth square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collectors of Land Revenues under Collector's old No. 649, new No. 6345, old Survey No. 905, and new Survey 2295, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 2108 and 2109, and Street Nos. 210, and 111, Chuckla Street, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the aforesaid 2nd Commarwada Street, on the north by the property of Dayabhoy Callianjee, and on the south by the public passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Bai Allarukhibai and her tenants, Khoja Hajee Jaffer Veerjee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 17 Land's End, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished, artistic blackwood and teakwood drawing-room, bed-room, and dining-room furniture of latest design and best workmanship, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a solid mahogany ebonized "Cantante Resonante" sympathetic pianoforte by S. Rose & Co., a handsome light English-built, open barouche, a handsome light circular fronted brougham, a pair of well matched steady walers (gelding and mare) quiet in single and double harness, a handsome fast trotting grey waler, sets of single and double harness, rich table ornaments, Hink's kerosine oil table lamps, superior Brussels and velvet piled carpets, gauze door curtains, a large collection of choice plants in pots, table and bed linen, &c., &c., the property of Percy Rayes, Esq., proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

AT 2 P.M.

SATURDAY, 10th March, 1888.

MESSRS CRAWFORD & Co.

Have received instructions to sell the household furniture of Mr J. MERRIMAN, Castle Park, behind the Town Hall and next to the Arsenal Gate.

DRAWING-ROOM.

A sweet-toned grand square piano in good order, pier tables, whatnots, teapoys, round table, drawing-room and easy-chairs, very superior Davenport conversation couches, a very handsome marble eight day clock, rich table ornaments, comprising Parian and Dresden figures, vases, &c., &c., hanging lamp, oleographs, and a very fine steel engraving 1st May, 1851, (The Duke of Connaught's first birthday) book shelves, &c.

DINING-ROOM.

Large round dining table, chairs with and without arms, hanging and standing lamps, cupboard, safe, &c.

BED-ROOMS.

Full-sized iron and wooden bedsteads, iron and wooden cots, washing and dressing tables, mahogany drawers. Hanging clothes, presses, cup-boards, writing table, looking glasses, &c., &c.

A Singer's hand-sewing machine in good working order.

GARDEN.

In lots to suit purchasers, comprising a great variety of plants including very fine croton, ferns, stephanotes, &c., intuhas, and pots would be very suitable for shop entrances or porticoes, also porcelain garden seats and stands.

The whole will be on view two days before sale and catalogues are ready.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, dhoties.
5 cases handkerchieves.
7 ,, segrapats.
3 ,, white dhoties.
5 ,, ,, sarees.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Gopaljee Mooljee.

E K S—1273 1290 } 5 cases silver lametta No. 7 and
P N 1291 1309 } 1312 } 17 oz.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light landau in very good order,
1 ,, second hand brougham.
1 ,, light mail phaeton.
1 pair Bay walers 15 hands, aged, go in double harness.

A few English pups and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, sale commencing at at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (1st floor) the valuable and handsome, French polished, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, Hink's patent kerosine oil, table and hanging lamps, first-rate oil painting and oleographs, Brussels carpets, and a large number of books, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT TRINITY STREET, NEAR DHOBIE TALAO.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Awabai, widow of the late Merwanjee Aslajee Manockbai, wife of Manockjee Merwanjee and Hirabai, wife of Peatonjee Cowasjee, the administratrixes of the Estate of the said Merwanjee Aslajee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Palonjee Rustomjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of March, 18 .

Firstly—All that piece of ground together with the messuage or compartment standing thereon, situate on the east side of Trinity-street, near Dhobie Talao, in the sub-district of Fort, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12 feet in breadth and 52 feet in length or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 215, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and bounded on the east by the house of Luxumon Nowjee, on the west by the said Trinity Street, on the north by the property secondly described and on the south by the Parsee Agiary.

Secondly—All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or compartment standing thereon, situate on the east side of Trinity Church-street, near Dhobie Talao, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12 feet in breadth and 52 feet in length or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 215, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and bounded on the east by the property of Luxumon Nowjee, on the west by the said Trinity-street, on the north by the house of Cursetjee Dady, and on the south by the property firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant. sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (1st floor) the valuable and handsome, French-polished, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, Hink's patent kerosine oil, table and hanging lamps, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, Brussels carpets, and a large number of books, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property will be on view four days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6 Marine Lines, next to the New Quarters, the very valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood, teakwood, and inlaid satinwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases and Jars, Hinks patent kerosine oil, table and hanging lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpet handsome oleographs, &c., &c., the property of Colonel F. P. FORTEATH, 4th Bombay Rifles.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished, carved, plain, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made to order by John Roberts and others, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English-built open carriage, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent, kerosine-oil, table and hanging lamps Brussels and Persian carpets, large size pier glasses, first rate oil paintings and oleographs, English-made saddle by Peat, larg size English stove, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of G. P. GLENDINNING, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th March, 1888.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket,

Cloth Limp Cover.

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JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6.

THERE was a further fall of ½d. in Silver in London yesterday at Reuter's quotation of 43⅜d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were unchanged, as also was Indian Sterling Loan. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower at 102⅛; but Rentes were still quoted in Paris at 106¾. The market rate of Discount on short London Bills was easier by ⅛, and by ¼ on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1¼ per cent. in each case.

The Wheat and other General Produce Markets were without change. The London Sheep Skin Sales opened yesterday with a good demand at advanced prices. Common qualities were firm at an advance of ⅛ to 1d. per lb. Medium qualities were also firm and 1d. higher. Prime qualities were 2d. to 3d. per lb. dearer.

COTTON in Liverpool closed, as it opened, quiet, the total sales, however, at 10,000 bales, including 800 Surats, having exceeded the morning's forecast by 2,000 bales. There was no change whatever in spot prices; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower for March-April, 1-16d. for May-June, and 3-64d. in all other positions. "Fine" Dhollera, "Fully Good" clause, was done at 4⅝d. for March-April shipment, which is 5-16d. below the spot quotation. To-day the market opened easier; probable sales, 8,000 bales; Imports 21,000 bales. Manchester had been quiet.

In New York the spot price was ⅛ lower at 10 7-16 cents; while in Futures for July there was a decline of 31 points, at 10·49 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports, wired as 11,000 bales, make the first two days of the week the same as last year; and the total figures up to yesterday give the following comparison for the three years:—

	1888	1887	1886
Monday's Receipts.....	11,000	13,000	13,000
Two-day's do.	22,000	22,000	19,000
Since 1 Sept. 87	4,904,000	4,666,000	4,603,000

The very decided character of the latest advices cabled from New York has caused a weak and quiet market here to-day; and although, at first, dealers showed little disposition to give way, and generally quoted yesterday's rates, they lowered their pretensions at Colaba, and a general decline of at least a rupee per candy was established, Bengals, perhaps, showing the greatest weakness, and Broach the least. Of the last named growth some 700 bales of ready were taken at Rs. 231, the remaining sales comprising 200 bales Bengals, at Rs. 169-79; 200 bales of Mowa, at Rs. 217; the same quantity of Veraval, at Rs. 190-5; and some old Compta and Dharwar at Rs. 165 and Rs. 196, respectively. The following are this afternoon's official quotations:—

	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals	179-8	175-4	170-69	March.
Akola	...	211	206	do.
Sheagaum	...	210	205	do.
Khangaum.....	...	213-4	208-9	do.
Julgaum	...	206	200	do.
Khandeish.....	...	204	198	do.
Barsee	...	216	209	do.
Bhownuggur ..	217-6	206-5	196-5	April.
Dhollera, Bombay pressed .	211	201	192	do.
Broach.....	240-1	235-6	232-1	March.
Dharwar	...	...	206-5	May.
Westerns	...	...	190	do.

WHEAT.—Very little business is reported in ready stuff; and we hear of no enquiry for the new crop, quotations for which are unchanged.

SEEDS.—The Linseed market has become quiet again, only a moderate business having been passing to-day, but yesterday's rates have been maintained. Other descriptions are not wanted either for ready or to arrive, but dealers quote the previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	11,331	bales.
Wheat.....	16,561	cwt.
Linseed.....	10,399	,,
Rapeseed	1,099	,,
Gingelly	4,721	,,
Groundnuts	3,250	,,

FREIGHTS.—There is nothing fresh stirring in this market, and quotations are given as before all round.

EXCHANGE opened pretty steady this morning at yesterday's closing quotations, and a fair business was done in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4¼d. for delivery up to the end of May. In the after part of the day, however, rates hardened, and eventually closed firm at an advance of 1-32d. in demand Bank Bills, 1-16d. in Wire Transfers, and 1-16 to 3-32d. in 3 months' sight Credits, compared with last evening's quotations. In Bank Paper there has been very little doing. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 4¼d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 11-16d.	,,
Credits do. ...	1s. 4 13-16 to 27-32d.	,,
Francs do. ...	1·77½ to ¾	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady during the greater part of the day at 97 15-16 for Fours, for money; but the rate stiffened to 98 in the afternoon. There have been a good many bargains booked for the 30th instant settlement, at 97 13-16; and for the 30th April account there has been a fair enquiry at 97 9-16. The quotation for 4½ per cent. Paper is 103⅛ to ½, nominal.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal doing to-day, principally in Mill Scrip. Prices have been rather irregular, but the following are the principal changes. Presidency and Queen have advanced Rs. 15; Bombay United are up Rs. 10; Howard and Bullough are Rs. 20 higher; Gordon have advanced Rs. 5; Southern Mahratta, Rs. 2½; and Anglo-Indian Rs. 2. On the other hand there has been a decline of Rs. 15 in Alliance; of Rs. 25 in Dhun Mills; of Rs. 12½ in Mazagon S. and W; of Rs. 10 each in Jevraz Balloo, and Western India; of Rs. 7½ in Ripon; of Rs. 5 each in City of Bombay, Colaba Land and Mill, and Coorla; and of Rs. 10 in Framji Petit. Bombay and Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher. Bombay Ice have advanced Rs. 4; and Kemp and Co. are Rs. 2 up.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I. WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE TWELFTH SERIES of the WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES will be delivered in Bombay in the First, or Cold Weather Term of 1888-89. SUBJECT, "English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other Sources." The Series will consist of not fewer than six Lectures. Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the Undersigned on or before the First day of May next.

II. THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

The Syndicate of the University will proceed to elect a new MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOW on the 28th inst. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward an application to the Undersigned, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 21st. (For further information see University Notification No. 1709, published with the *Government Gazette* of the 23rd February last.—Part II.)

P. PETERSON, D Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1888.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL,

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Specia attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, at 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

DUNN, DONKIN—Feb. 14 at Noting hill, Edith Dunn, widow of E. J. Dunn, Esq., and daughter of late J. C. Marshmann, Esq., of Serampore, C.S.I., to Bryan Dunkin Jun., Esq., of Shortlands, Kent.

LINDSELL, MELLOR—Feb. 14, at Blunham, Robert James Lindsell, Capt. 3rd Batt. Bedfordshire Regt., son of Lt.-Col. Lindsell, Biggleswade, to Gertrude Evelyn, daughter of the late Abel Mellor, Madras Civil Service, Cardington, Bedfordshire.

MARQUIS, SPENCER—Feb. 9, at Upper Norwood, Thomas Stirling, the 24th South Wales Borderers, son of Lieut.-Gen. James Marquis, late Bengal Staff Corps, to Kathleen, daughter of the late Charles Spencer M.R.C.S., of Aylesbury, Bucks.

MARSH, SCOTT—Feb. 7, at Kersal, William G. H. Blake Marsh, of the P. and O. Co. Service, son of the late Henry Godfrey Marsh, Esq., J. P. of Winterborne, Gloucestershire, to Lilian, daughter of the late William Scott, Esq., of Manchester.

MEARES, SWINBURNE—Feb. 8, at Kensington, Gerald King Meares, son of the late Lieut.-Col Meares, 42nd Light Bengal Infantry, to Jessie Eva Neil, daughter of the Rev. J Swinburne, formerly of Enfield.

DEATHS.

BACON—Jan. 3, at Kokstad, South Africa, Edmund Dashwood, son of Major Genl. Bacon, Bombay Staff Corps (retired).

BREMNER—Feb. 10, at Edinburgh, Georgina Huntley Robertson, widow of Lieut-Col. William Bremner, H.E.I.C.S., 80.

BRISCOE—Feb. 8, at Torquay, Benjamin Briscoe (late Capt. 40th N.I.), of Halstead, Essex.

CHENEVIX-TRENCH—Feb. 9, at Montagu-street, Portman-square, Philip Charles Chenevix-Trench (late of the Bengal Civil Service), 78.

DUNBAR—Feb. 10, at Southsea, Lieut-Col Edward Dunbar, late 102nd Madras Fusiliers, 68.

SOBIESKI—Feb. 13, at Bath, Georgina, widow of John Sobieski, Count Strurat d'Albanie, and second daughter of the Edward Kendall, Esq., J.P., of Brecknock and Gloucestershire.

SUTHERLAND—Feb. 8, at Lausanne, Switzerland, Maria widow of Robert Sutherland, M.D., Madras Medica Service, and daughter of the late Gen. James Welsh Indian Army, 72.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SOUNDY—March 6, at Hope Hall, Mazagon Road, Evelyn Ada, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Soundy aged 4 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PERRIN—February 29, at Mainpuri, the wife of C. Perrin, Executive Engineer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

RYAN—PURCELL—February 4, at Saharanpore, by the Rev. C. B. Westcott, Chaplain, Edwin Ryan, North-Western Railway, Hirokh, Bolan Pass, to Lucy, third daughter of J. C. Purcell.

TREVOR—MORPHEW—February 23, at Christ's Church, Rawul Pindi, by the Rev. Gerald Nicolls, Henry Octavius Trevor, Army Medical Staff, son of James Trevor, Nether Stowey, Somerset, to Alice Marion, second daughter of Augustus Morphew, Army Medical Staff.

DEATHS.

BRIDGES—March 2, at Lahore, John Alexander Bridges, the only beloved Son of Mrs. and Mr. J. A. Bridges, age 3 years, 6 months and 7 days.

CONNELL—February 29, at Mussoorie, of diphtheria, Frederick Charles, the second and darling little son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Connell, aged 1 year.

PIERCY—Major Henry Piercy, late of H. M.'s 18th Royal Irish and the Turkish Contingent, Services in Sind, India, Burma, and the Crimea.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1888.

IN his introduction to the recently issued report of the Trial of Maluk Chand, Dr. Hunter, the member for Aberdeen, points out for the benefit of the English reader that in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code the practice in India is to enter in a diary at the police office, noting the day and the hour, every fact and statement made in or concerning a police inquiry, and he goes on to say that had the Judge in this particular case called for the diary the whole edifice of perjury on which this man was convicted would have fallen to the ground. The Section of the Code to which Dr. Hunter refers, the 172nd, is important enough in its bearing upon the relations between the courts, the police, and the public, to be quoted:—"Every police officer making an investigation under this chapter shall day by day enter his proceedings in the investigation in a diary, setting forth the time at which he began and closed his investigation, the place or places visited by him, and a statement of the circumstances ascertained through his investigation. Any Criminal Court may send for the police diaries of a case under enquiry or trial in such court, and may use such diaries, not as evidence in such case, but to aid it in such enquiry or trial." Now this, as we have said, is a provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and as with the exception of half a dozen general sections that Code does not operate in the Presidency towns, it is a provision of which the mofussil alone gets the benefit. The case cited is a particular illustration of its value where it is acted upon, and since the Government of Bombay are understood to have a new Police Act for this city under their consideration it is not inopportune to ask why some analogous provision should not be made in the new local Act for accomplishing the purpose which this section of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code has in view. But it is not in one particular only that we are entitled to ask for some reasonable assimilation, due allowance being made for difference in social conditions, of the police law of the Presidency towns to that of the rest of India.

When the term "police law" is used, however, it should be well understood that it is used with a certain amount of looseness. We have shown more than once how some of the guarantees against irregularity on the part of the police which are provided in the Code have no equivalents in the police system which obtains in Bombay. There is in this city no statutory equivalent, for instance, to the regulation of the Code which insists that no one shall be more than twenty-four hours in custody without being brought before a magistrate. There is no statutory requirement that an arrest shall be brought under the notice of the courts; as we saw in a recent case, a man may be under detention and inquisition for some hours without the fact being brought under the cognizance even of the higher police authorities. Here departmental regulation takes the place of law, and when individual liberty is concerned it may be laid down as a truth of axiomatic force that the best of regulations is an inefficient substitute for law. The rules laid down for the guidance of the mofussil police in the Criminal Procedure Code are the outcome of the judicial and police experience of the last quarter of a century and more. The present mode of criminal enquiry in the mofussil practically dates from 1860, when the Penal Code was introduced, and from 1861 when the first Code of Criminal Procedure was enacted. The first of these was the ultimate product of the wisdom of Macaulay, adapted in the light of long experience to the practical necessities of judicial administration; and the present Procedure Code is an equally valuable embodiment of the best lessons of long and wide experience. No department, it is obvious, could evolve out of its own restricted practice, a set of regulations claiming the authority of laws with such a history as that of these two Codes. Strong departmental control and increasing vigilance may do much to impart to such regulations an efficacy in which, as compared with statutory law, they are inherently wanting. But this means at the best that the efficacy of these guarantees for public liberty and public safety, these safeguards against irregularity and excess of zeal, are dependent upon individual energy and vigilance. Laws, or substitutes for laws, which depend for their proper administration upon a personal equation, must in the long run lead to uncertainty and irregularity of administration, and from this it is but a short step to certain wide possibilities of oppression and injustice which we hope it may never be necessary to contemplate in Bombay. The want of touch between the magistrature and the police which is perpetuated by the absence of the Code from the Presidency towns is surely not a thing which ought to escape the notice of Government in preparing for forthcoming legislation on the subject of the police. This is not a personal question, though we dare say, to judge from the tone of some recent criticism, that some would gladly make it such. In the mofussil a well ordered succession of revising authorities assures that the courts and the police alike shall keep within their respective functions, and, above all, shall keep within the law. In the Presidency towns the magistrate has little power to see that the police keep within the law; he has none at all to see that they observe their own regulations, deficient as some of them may be.

Where it is left to the police to determine whether a man taken into custody shall be brought before a magistrate or not, where they are under no obligation to report his arrest to the magistrate, and where sometimes the higher police authorities themselves are not always made aware of the result of a police inquiry, we are dependent not upon rule and system, but upon purely personal elements for the avoidance of grave irregularity. Where the Code lays down the most precise rules for the conduct of police inquiries we have in Bombay departmental rules with the nature of which no one is acquainted, which give none of the specific guarantees of legal enactments, and for breaches of which it would be exceedingly difficult if not impossible to call the police to account. There is ample warrant in what is well within the knowledge of the public of Bombay for asking how many cases of police inquiry are there which never come into court at all? How many are there which even an energetic Police Commissioner might never hear of? How many persons are yearly arrested and discharged without being brought before the magistrates? These are questions which in the mofussil would be automatically answered by returns of which the magistrate and a scale of revising authorities ascending to the High Court would have cognizance. Why is the same revision superfluous in the Presidency town when it is deemed a necessary restraint upon irregularity and oppression in the mofussil? Surely not because the Presidency towns are the only populous places in India, the only towns in which a vigorous public opinion stands on guard over personal liberties. In Delhi, Lucknow, Agra, Cawnpore, Lahore, in all the great cities of India in fact, except the three Presidency towns, the Criminal Procedure Code is in force. We never heard that the police in those cities are hampered by the rules of the Code, that the course of justice is obstructed by the barriers which these rules raise against arbitrary procedure, or that the police are less efficient for being brought under the supervision of the courts. The police, we believe, would gain rather than lose in efficiency and influence—they would certainly gain in the good will of the community—if they were subjected to law in all the important matters in which they are now subjected to regulation. They themselves are put in reach of false complaints by a system which leaves them so many opportunities for proceeding in secret, and which deprives them of the security which legal and regulated records would give them against suspicion and false allegation. But those from whom the claim should come are the public themselves. Only it so happens that the public interested in this matter is the part of the community which can least easily formulate its needs. It is not the European part of the population nor the better class natives, but the poorer classes, and they have fewest facilities for looking after their interests in a case of this kind. Not the less should the Government be careful how the forthcoming Bill safeguards the interests and the liberties of these people.

THE mission of Count Herbert Bismarck, who has been sent by the Chancellor to endeavour to prevail upon Lord Salisbury to agree to the predominance of Russia in Bulgaria, will surprise those of the public who have imagined that Prince Bismarck is a Jingo. The contrary is the fact. The German statesman, who by the way is himself a Slav, in blood and temperament, has a supreme disregard for sentiment in politics. He has again and again declared that he would never sacrifice a single soldier for the sake of a wretched little province like Bulgaria, and he has as repeatedly expressed his desire to have a good understanding with Russia on the ground that it would be more easy to work with an autocratic Power which knew its own mind, than with Powers which had to take their directions from Parliamentary Assemblies. In his speech to the Reichstag on the 6th of February he recited with a good deal of feeling all the services which he had rendered to Russia, beginning with the abrogation of the neutrality of the Black Sea, which he declared would never have been effected had Germany been beaten in the struggle with France. He boasted that at the Berlin Congress he had acted as the fourth advocate of the Russian policy: "During the whole Congress there came to my knowledge no Russian wish which I did not advocate, and even carry through in consequence of the trust reposed in me by Lord Beaconsfield, now alas! dead." Had this revelation come back to London with "Peace and Honour!" what a sensation it would have made in 1878! But Prince Bismarck went even further, avowing that at the Congress his behaviour was such that he thought to himself, "Well, I have already got the highest Russian order in brilliants, otherwise I should be sure to get it now." Lord Salisbury referred only a few weeks ago to the fact that Germany did not take the same view of the politics of Eastern Europe as England did. The mission of Count Herbert Bismarck will perhaps bring him to recognise all that follows from that central fact of the political situation. Was it worth while to enter into an engagement to protect the Italian sea coast from a French invasion so that Italy might help Austria to fight Russia in Bulgaria when Germany declared that Russia could do as she pleased in that direction? The pe

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BUDGET SURPLUS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Budget will be presented to the House on the 15th inst. It is expected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be in a position to announce a surplus of over three millions.

The naval estimates alone include the sum of three millions appropriated for the construction of new ships.

GERMANY, ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Count Herbert Bismarck has arrived in London and will have an interview with Lord Salisbury to-morrow, when he will endeavour to induce England to favourably consider the Russian proposal regarding Bulgaria.

THE STATE OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

SAN REMO, MARCH 5.

Prince Wilhelm took with him from Berlin an autograph letter from the Emperor desiring the Crown Prince to return to Berlin if possible. Preparations are accordingly being made for the journey, and his Royal Highness will probably start about the end of March.

THE HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, MARCH 5.

The official notification regarding the Emperor William's health states that his Majesty will have to keep to his room for several days.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has returned to London from San Remo.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Lord Cross laid the Report of the Public Service Commission before the House to-day.

THE SECRETARY TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

Mr. F. C. Daukes, who acted as Secretary of the Public Service Commission, has taken three months' privilege leave, after which he will probably be appointed Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam.

THE THIBETANS PREPARING TO RESIST THE BRITISH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 6.

The Thibetans are said to be making efforts to raise levies in the Chumbai Valley in order to oppose our expedition.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

At the Meerut Polo Tournament, the 17th Lancers beat the Royal Artillery and the 8th Hussars the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

At Umballa, the 18th Royal Irish beat the 12th Suffolk and the K. O. B's the Welsh Fusiliers.

A RAILWAY CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

A conference, consisting of ten members representing the ten different railways in India, will be held at Simla, in August, to discuss the several important questions connected with railways.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 6.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s.s. Pekin, with the English mails of 24th February, left here for Bombay at 5 o'clock this evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 5.

The Anchor Line steamer Bulgaria left here for Bombay on the evening of the 3rd instant.

SUEZ, MARCH 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, MARCH 6.

The mail steamer Khedive from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. do.	71½
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
Bar Silver	43⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¼

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, Interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, March 5.

10 p.m.	76·0

TUESDAY, 6.

6 a.m.	73·4
10 a.m.	79·0
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	81·1

MANY of the Canadian newspapers allude in terms of regret to Lord Lansdowne's approaching departure, and congratulate his Excellency, as well as her Majesty's subjects in India, upon his appointment to the Indian Viceroyalty.

A MARRIAGE will take place early in April between Mr. Charles A. Egerton, of Mountfield, Sussex, and Mabelle, daughter of Lord Brassey.

THE Venerable the Archdeacon of Lahore is at present at Nahan, where he has proceeded at the special invitation of the Rajah of Sonnour. The Raja is anxious to establish a school for European and Eurasian children at his capital for the benefit of the families of his many European and Eurasian employés. Archdeacon Tribe has been asked to advise how the Raja's scheme can best be carried out; and will possibly arrange for its advancement.

THE Bellary-Kistna State Railway Examiner's Office has been removed from Bellary to Dharwar.

THE Regimental plunge bath in Bellary was set on fire, a few days ago, it is believed, by a European soldier. An inquiry into the matter is being made.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE left Madras on Monday by special train. He visited the harbour in company with H. E. the Governor, the previous day.

MR. BEN. H. CHESTER, M. A., Deputy Collector of Bellary and whilom Professor of Science in the Doveton College, Madras, heads the list of successful candidates in the Criminal Higher Examination, the results of which are published in the last *Fort St. George Gazette*.

IT has been decided, that the Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras shall be an independent one, and that the pay of the appointment shall rise from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,800 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 100.

IT is said that immediately after receipt in Paris of the text of Prince Bismarck's speech to the German Reichstag, orders were sent out to the commanders of the various *corps d'armee* to forward to the Ministry of War the list of officers of the Territorial Reserve not later than Feb. 14.

IT was, the other day, Mr. C. N. Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, was assaulted by a rugamuffin, and his escape was accidental. Babu Kally Dhun Chatterji, Munsiff of Ranigunge, has been similarly assaulted, but this time the stone struck a peon. The culprit has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. A. A. MACDONELL, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Taylorian Teacher of German, has been elected Deputy Professor of Sanskrit. The electors to the Boden Sanskrit Scholarship, 1888, have elected to the scholarship Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, scholar of Brasenose College, I.C.S.; and Mr. C. J. Hallifax, scholar of Balliol College, I.C.S., is worthy of honourable mention. The Boden Sanskrit Scholarship is of the annual value of 50*l.*, and is tenable for four years.

INFORMATION has reached England from Zanzibar, that the second and supplementary expedition for Emin Pasha's head-quarters has already met with an unexpected difficulty. Mr. Montagu Kerr, its commander, has been so completely incapacitated by fever that after engaging men at Zanzibar and arranging to make a start from Mombassa, he has been compelled to postpone moving forward. He will now have, in all probability, to go to Egypt to recruit.

THE natives at Benares are protesting against the oppressive Octroi duty on cloth, and the feeling prevails to such an extent that not a yard of cloth has been imported into that station for some days. Another source of dissatisfaction prevailing among Octroi taxpayers is said to owe its origin to a newly made rule, which insists on the production of the bills of lading (Bejucks) in their original covers, unopened. In other words, consignees receiving envelopes addressed to them containing bills of lading, must not open the covers, but take them to the Octroi Office to be opened there in order, it is believed, to prevent the possibility of the contents of the bills of lading being tampered with.

REGARDING the sale of work at Manchester in aid of a home for child-widows at Poona as proposed by Ramabai and supported by Professor Max Müller, the Rev. F. W. Goodyer Pain, of All Soul's, Manchester, and honorary secretary to the Child-widows' Home Fund, writes to us:—"It will be interesting to your readers to know that the originator of the sale is a young lady (in her teens), Miss Bedford, daughter of the Rector of S. Michael's, Manchester. Whatever may be said by anti-reformers in India, there can be no doubt as to the utility of homes for child-widows, which would not only tend to alleviate suffering, but under proper management to train up good wives for such Hindoos as are willing to cross the barrier imposed by caste."

AN exchange of compliments between Admiral Sir W. Hewett and a Genoa dignitary, Signor Pavesi, has been exaggerated by the *Caffaro* of Genoa into a political demonstration. Describing Signor Pevesi's visit to the Northumberland, the *Caffaro* says:—He expressed to Admiral Hewett the feelings of warm esteem which united Genoa and Italy with England. The Admiral replied in very courteous and cordial terms. He said that these feelings of esteem found an echo in the friendly disposition of the two Governments. "The bonds which unite us," added the English Admiral, "may hereafter receive a practical application by the union of the Italian and English fleets." These words have made a favourable impression on the minds of the Genoese; they construe them as fresh confirmation of the adhesion of England to the Triple Alliance, and of Italy's good relations with the British Empire.

THE Judge-Advocate-General like other lawyers in the Government, is allowed to retain his private practice; and Ismail Pasha, according to Mr. Smith, was one of Mr. Marriott's private clients. The case, says the *St. James's Gazette*, is rather different from that of the Attorney-General accepting a brief in a civil action. Mr. Marriott was not pleading Ismail's cause before a strong and independent tribunal, which would care nothing for the status and position of the advocate. He was urging a claim which has practically to be conceded or refused by the Government of which he is a member. The first Lord of the Treasury says the arrangement made with regard to Ismail's revenues is advantageous to Egypt. This is by no means certain, though its advantages to the late Khedive are palpable. But would Mr. Marriott have got so much from the Egyptian Government if he had been a private person instead of being her Majesty's Judge-Advocate-General?

IN answer to a question from Mr. Dixon-Hartland the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that during the past year the penny stamps on bankers' cheques yielded to the revenue the sum of £450,000. Nothing, perhaps, could show so clearly the enormous extent to which the practice of payment by orders on a banker has grown. A simple sum in arithmetic demonstrates that no fewer than 108 millions of cheques were used during the year; while an approximate idea of the nominal value of the drafts may be gathered from the fact that the Bankers' Clearing House returns for the last few years have, roughly speaking, averaged about 6,000 millions, though of course a certain number of cheques would never go through the Clearing House at all. In fact, the cheque and the Clearing House have brought the mechanism of exchange into almost as perfect a state as it is likely to reach; and considering the convenience to the public the penny stamp on each cheque cannot be regarded as an excessive impost. Probably, bankers would see no great objection to a twopenny stamp if the number of items in their customers' accounts were less and the amounts greater.

SERIOUS riots occurred at Singapore on the 22nd February. From details furnished by Mr. Leslie, Chief Engineer of the steamship Arratoon Apcar, which has arrived in Calcutta, it appears that the question of having substantial verandahs to the houses in Singapore met with much opposition at the Municipal meeting. The Chinese were more or less against it; and the result was that a disturbance took place on the 21st February which led to a serious riot next day. A number of Chinese proceeded through the town and told their brethren to close their shops, as otherwise they would have their stalls looted and wrecked. John Chinaman, as usual, became frightened and closed his doors, so as to prevent the rioters from entering. The supply of provisions for the breakfasts of many Europeans and Chinese was unattainable. The city tram-cars attempted to run during the day, but had to stop on account of the rioters throwing stones at the cars and breaking every pane of glass. All loyal citizens had to keep in-doors, and business was entirely at a standstill. The rioters crowded the streets throughout the day and did their utmost to break into shops. Brickbats were freely used, and many Europeans were hurt. A number of native constables were injured and had to be removed to the hospital. The European police, who were under arms, were hard at work, and shot three of the rioters; and a number of marines and sailors from ships in port were engaged as special constables at the time the Arratoon Apcar left.

TRIP HOME ACROSS CANADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MONTREAL, Nov. 25.

WINNIPEG is already the centre of no fewer than eight branches and main arteries of railway lines—1st, the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; 2nd and 3rd, the Pembina and the South Western branches going due south to the States, and joining out the two lines of the St. Paul and Mineapolis cities, called by Yankees, the twin cities of Minnesota, both mushroom growth of 147 and 148,000 inhabitants; 4th, a short branch of 50 miles to Selkirk, following the left bank of the Red River; 5th, the North-Western to Gladstone and Minnidosa projected to go on to Edmonton and Prince Albert, a distance of 500 miles, and joining the Canadian Pacific Railway at Rat Portage; 6th, the Manitoba and South-Western, going South-Western to Elm Creek and Maryland in Dufferin sub-division of Manitoba; 7th, the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway, probably in the no distant future to be one of the most important lines that has been proposed in Canada, as yet only some 40 miles constructed; 8th, a short line to Stonewall almost due north of Winnipeg. A word more as to No. 7—a line projected as an exit for the produce of Manitoba and the Far West by way of Hudson's Bay, through Churchill Harbour on the western edge of that bay. A branch is also projected, leaving Regina on the main line, and joining the above about Granville Lake, a system of about 900 miles of line, but one that will save an immense lead by rail, or by rail and lake navigation. That it is feasible has been satisfactorily shown, the entrance by Hudson's Bay being open sufficiently long in the year to allow of the exit by steamers of the produce that may be taken to Churchill, and although open to navigation for only some eight weeks of the year, still for steam navigation that is ample to move a crop of 40 million bushels of grain, all waiting at hand for shipment. It does not imply more than one steamer a day for loading and despatch, whereas Cardiff can despatch five or seven steamers or ships if coal and grain can be as speedily hauled from, and by, elevators. 800 miles of railway freight saved, means to the producer an extra 10 cents a bushel for his grain. The great drawback to the line lies in the fact that, excepting this grain trade, there would be absolutely no other traffic to support it. The traffic inwards would probably be in immigrants, as the sea trip would be so short. The entrance to the Bay of Hudson is as far north as 63 deg. from Churchill to the head of Hudson's Straits; is only 700 miles at a fair computation, not more than two to two-and-a-half days' navigation each way of this sea, or 1,200 miles from Winnipeg. Going east on the Canadian Pacific Railway, this distance would not have carried the grain as far as Ottawa. Taking produce from Regina and west of Regina, there would be a further saving of 250 miles, all rail. At present, from enquiries the project seemed to be shelved, although early in 1887 the building of special steamers was projected and almost settled on. There is little doubt, however, that the importance of this route will force itself on those interested in the success of the North-West Provinces of Canada, apart from side interests, such as those that would animate this directorate of the Canadian Pacific Railway against whose interests it would strongly tell.

THE CAPITAL OF MANITOBA.

To return to Winnipeg city. Few cities are more favourably situated with respect to river communication. From Winnipeg to Edmonton, the Saskatchewan is navigable by steamer, a distance of 1,500 miles, the route lying by the Red River into Winnipeg Lake, then by Cedar Lake into the Sasketchewan, again. The Red River is navigable as far as Moorhead in Minnesota, a distance of 400 miles, and the Assiniboine is navigated for over 300 miles. Of the 1,500 miles to Edmonton, 280 miles is lake navigation. There is water navigation between the eastern arm of Winnipeg Lake and Lake Superior. Were it not for existing railway interests, it would probably be now improved for ships and steamers. The entry is a little south of Port Arthur in Thunder Bay. At the present time, a ship can load at Port Arthur, and by lake and canal go direct to sea for Liverpool. At a moderate cost, this might be extended as far as Winnipeg. At present, wheat costs in carriage 30 cents a bushel from Regina to Montreal, and 10 or 12 cents a bushel from Montreal to Liverpool. If the water navigation extended to Winnipeg, another 10 cents of the present cost of 30 could be saved. The lake and river navigation in these regions often present "tows" of 10 to 15 boats behind one tug; and, as already explained, the grain carried in bulk is most expeditiously hauled, and at very low cost. The ruling rates of wheat in Chicago in December, 1887, were 82·5 cents a bushel; in Regina 52 cents, the difference being 30 cents. By this route through Canada *via* Port Arthur and Montreal, the same wheat can be landed in Liverpool at 85 cents, so that the consideration of the improvement of river navigation from Winnipeg, or the projected route *via* Hudson Bay, or both is well worth serious notice. If these advantages are worth consideration in the carriage of grain, they are doubly so in the carriage of cattle, and if Manitoba and the N.-W. are to compete successfully with the stock growing States of America, the Brazils, and the Argentine Republic, it behoves them seriously to move, and that quickly, in the improvement of river navigation. Cattle moved by rail suffer far more in loss of flesh than moved by canal or lake, as they are regularly and properly fed, whereas by rail they are fed once only every 24 hours entailing entire re-shipment in doing so.

HIGH ART IN THE BACK WOODS.

It will be surprising to one coming from India, and stepping off at Winnipeg to see the evident wealth of the place shewn in its very fine architecturally correct buildings and busy traffic; the straight wide streets help in no inconsiderable degree to give this impression. The main street is 135 feet wide, paved indifferently with wood, circular blocks, sections of small trees, 5 to 8 inches diameter, cut into blocks 8 inches long, and laid without any foundations. The interstices between the blocks allow the soil to rise, and in wet weather the roads are covered with mud worked up from below. From San Francisco to New York, excepting, perhaps, a few streets in Montreal and Ontario, all streets, judged from European experience, and even Calcutta or Bombay—all are bad or indifferent alike. Main Street, in Winnipeg, is nearly two miles long. For three-quarters of a mile, it may be said to be well built and busy, the remainder tailing off into smaller houses. There are in this three-quarter miles some as imposing and well-designed buildings as may be found in the city of London, and amongst them the modern red brick Queen Anne style of art is not unfrequent. Right and left of this Main Street, the streets are narrower, and buildings inferior. The Hudson's Bay Company are big shop-keepers here, and competitors with others for the business of colonists. The City Hall is an imposing but excessively ugly structure, standing isolated in a piazza. Parks are well represented, and in what may be called the outlying parts of the town are some really pretty villas and residences—as pretty as anything to be seen round London. Built, as many of them are, mainly of woodwork, they have a picturesqueness unattainable in the more heavy material of bricks and mortar. They partake in the character of their design of our prevailing architectural craze, Queen Anne, but freed from old-world trammels of even that free and liberal style; they partake greatly of the whims and oddities of their individual designers, with a result that is pleasing. All the active business portion of Winnipeg is stone and brick-built; timber structures have quite been replaced by brick, stone, and iron. The church is well represented here, and from this point going east, they increase in towns and cities in number materially, until in Toronto and Montreal they appear out of all proportion to the spiritual wants of ordinary mortals. There is a very fine Drill Hall in Winnipeg, with a timber roof 90 feet square, in which the local Militia drill.

Few cities are more monotonously located than is this city, in the middle of a flat, dreary, treeless plain, of heaving tenacious mud (in wet weather). A few miles north is a low ridge, to which the high sounding name of Stony Mountain has been given—the quarries for the beautiful creamy stone used for building. On this ridge has been erected the Penitentiary. On the banks of the Red River is the suburb of St. Boniface, with its prominent Roman Catholic Cathedral and tin tile-covered spire, which shines, as if gilded, in the evening sunlight, a most prominent object. Here, too, is the convent building of the Grey Nuns from Montreal. In the churchyard of St. Boniface lie the remains of the French half-breed fanatic Reil.

THE CLIMATE OF MANITOBA.

There are three very good bridges in Winnipeg—that by which the line enters the town over Red River having a very fine central swing of 300 feet span. Winnipeg is 735 feet above the sea and 125 feet above Lake Superior at Port Arthur. There is, however, the intervening ridge and water-shed round Ignace of 1,200 feet above the sea to cross in going east. The railway yard and buildings consisting of locomotive and carriage shops and goods yards; with its many miles of sidings, if nothing else were wanting, it would of itself speak volumes for the trade done here; they are said to cover some 225 acres of land. There are very few half-breeds or Indians here; they have gone away to the North-West and to Sasketchewan, and out to the extensive Indian Reserves left for them. The few there are to be seen, are only here during the winter months engaged in the fur trade, of which Winnipeg is an important centre. The show of furs in some of the leading shops in Winnipeg doing exclusively fur business, is a sight well worth a visit. The Selkirk colonies, established by Earl Douglas of Selkirk, are 22 miles north on the lower end of Lake Winnipeg. The variation of temperature of Winnipeg is from 100 deg. in summer to about 40 deg. below zero in winter. These low temperatures however, are made enjoyable from the clear cloudless skies accompanying them, and are only trying when cloudy weather and winds prevail or during a blizzard which, however, are not here of so frequent occurrence as further West or in the most Northern of the American States—Minnesota, Dacota, and Montana; nor, when they do occur, are they so severe or disastrous.

OPENING OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Before we leave Manitoba and the North-West, a word as to the first projected line from these parts to the Pacific. The original intention was to leave West Selkirk by a route called the Yellow Head Pass, the route being as follows:—Across Lake Manitoba at its narrow portion, half-way up; thence north of the Duck Mountains to Livingstone, north of Big Quill Lake, under Ruffie's Lake, past the elbow of North Sasketchewan River, following its right bank as far as Battleford, north of the Blackfoot Hills; then south, nearly touching Buffalo Coulee, then west under Edmonton and the Beavers Hills through the Roman Catholic Mission station of St. Anne's; then again west along the right bank of McLeod River, south-west following up the Athabasca River, along a small lake at the foot of the hills, called Jasper, and then into the Yellow Head Pass, 40 miles north of Mount Hooper and 120 miles north of the Kicking Horse Pass. This route involved but one pass at a very much lower level than those now gone over, a height of only 3,720 feet. From this pass, the intention was to have directed the line (1) to Bute Inlet at the head of the Straits of Georgia; or (2) to have followed the Columbia River as far as Revelstoke, and then the route, as now laid out to Vancouver Port, by the Thomson and Frazer Rivers. The saving in actual mileage by rail would have been considerable; it was, however, abandoned for that actually carried out; but regrets are indulged in by some railway men that this route was not followed. Steamers for the East would then have come into port at Bute Inlet on the northern end of Vancouver Island, through Queen Charlotte Sound, saving a considerable distance by sea, as the route to Yokohama from Vancouver and Victoria follows the trend north of the Island of Vancouver, almost to its northern point.

THE CANADIAN LAKE SYSTEM.

On leaving Winnipeg, the Red River, right bank, is followed north for 22 miles to East Selkirk, where the line turns off due east from the first 90 miles, or as far as Telford. The same prairie lands continue as were found west of Winnipeg. After that, a great change takes place; the whole aspect of the country is changed; it becomes better timbered, but at the same time a thorough wilderness of broken country, rock and lake—a big break destitute of farming lands of any extent, until we get into Quebec and Ontario provinces. Often it is a real region of savage desolation. It is here that the immense Lamentian and Huron systems of geological nomenclature are entered on; the oldest sedimentary rock of the world's life are here found on a scale not to be found elsewhere on its surface, and with it probably is the most wonderful system of lakes. The Lakes Superior, Huron, and that series are not alluded to; but a continuous length sometimes, at others, but very slightly separated, of hundreds of thousands of small lakes, from those of a few acres to those of thousands of acres in extent. They may be said to begin at Rennie, culminating round Rat Portage and Lake of the Woods. To appreciate them at the fullest, the traveller should stop off at Rat Portage, where a trip can be taken over Lake of the Woods into the State of Minnesota up Rainey River and into the Rainey Lake, the timber region of this district, and wherein the larger timber is brought that is worked up by the many mills located at Rat Portage. The scenery here is most varied; often grand, never tame or monotonous; it is round, Rat Portage a veritable country of lake, island, and falls. The timber is very inferior to that of the vast forests of Columbia in size; the stumps of fairly large trees are often seen showing that at one time fine timber existed, here and there stumps often four feet and upwards in diameter, the largest now to be seen being under two feet. At the time the writer journeyed from Winnipeg to Rat Portage, prairie fires were raging all round from Winnipeg almost to Rat Portage, making all trains late at Monmouth, a considerable length of the line had been destroyed, together with a trestle bridge, by fire. Apparently, these prairie and forest fires are answerable for the poverty in size of the timber now growing; miles and miles of young timber, standing half-burnt, the breath of fire having run through them—insufficient to burn them up completely, but enough to kill them.

Rat Portage—miles 1,616, from Vancouver, 1,091 feet above the sea, eighty-two hours from Vancouver—is passed going east at midnight. Omnibuses, however, meet all trains, and the town is close to the station; it is well worth a visit, and in the surrounding country fishing of the best, and shooting is to be had; large deer range the forests, and duck are to be had in all these lakes. At Rat Portage and again at Schreiber and Port Arthur, beaver formed a dish at the hotel tables. At Rat Portage are the first of extensive saw mills since Vancouver was left; it is practically the entrance to the lumber regions of Canada. In these mills often a quay or landing-place is formed, gained from a lake, the walls being built of the slabs of trees, regularly coursed lengthways, and end on, and several hundred feet long, and the backing up in great measure of the odds and ends and saw-dust from the mills. Water power by means of turbines is used almost exclusively; runs or races being excavated, and a dam built to pound back the waters, in order to obtain sufficient head to work them.

THE TIMBER TRADE.

The timber trade of Rat Portage is second to that at Ottawa in these parts of Canada. At a place close to Rat Portage, Kewattin, there are some very large mills and extensive floats of timber lie here in pound, waiting conversion. The larger timber, white fir, comes from Minnesota. It is wonderful to watch the automatic way in which timber is landed: an endless chain, armed with hooks at intervals, catches a log, 20 feet long, and 5 feet diameter, and drags it up an inclined plane to the saw tables or frames, the logs as they float in the pond being directed by men armed with boat hooks to the chain, and their hard labour ceases. The planks, as they are sawn from the logs, falling into cross bands, which carry them into turntable trucks, from wherein a horse drags the trucks to the stacks in which they are laid to season. In one yard at Kewattin, over 5,000,000 square feet of planks form the usual stock, the main part of which finds its way back into the States, and the balance into the East and West Canada, *vie* the lines from Winnipeg.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPELLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are words and sentences freely used in India supposed at least to be of Hindustani derivation, which are so distorted into an Anglo-Indian vernacular, that they have lost their true meaning, become a mere jumble of misplaced letters and syllables, very far removed from the original *bat*, even in sound. The oracle Forbes, with stinging contempt, warns us against the irrational talk of the jargonists of bygone days, who acquired a villainous smattering of Hindustani by the ear only, setting at defiance all rules of grammar and propriety. Yet all the years that have passed since that was printed, and all the protest from powerful pens have been but of little avail. The jargon is in full force still.

One Rogers, in an excellent manual, also speaks against the practice of incorrect spelling and pronunciation so frequently indulged in, such as *bobberchy-conner* for *bâvarchi-khânz*, *bungalow* for *bangla*, *sepoy* for *sipâhi*, &c.; yet so curiously have these more than common instances taken root among the English-speaking people living in India that the hand halts over writing the correct words, fearing an accusation of pedantry or ignorance. A very slight acquaintance with Hindustani produces a feeling of aggravation at finding the simple words, expressing their own meaning if left alone, have been meddled with and murdered into a condition beyond recognition at all. An advertisement appears in a paper (not the *Gazette*) of the sale of *Foolcarries*. There is no such word, no such thing. It is *Phul-Kari* or *flower*, the *p* and *h* sounded separately, and not like *fool* at all. Sheer curiosity takes the Griffins to the purchase of this startling novelty, under the impression that it is some sort of vehicle, perhaps suitable to some one or other, but his first lesson in Hindustani proper teaches him the simple word for flower, and the context speedily suggests itself. Why our own ever hard *k* could not have held the place of the Indian one without twisting itself into a variable *c*, no one seems to know, and the mighty Nimrod of statistics and mistakes—great is his system and shall prevail!—as far as the general public is concerned, seems to have but laboured in vain; and surely from the lack of a little more strength in unity among those who should and could make it a matter of interest. *Cooly Curry*, *Cawnpore*, *Deccan*, *Ootacamund*, are *Kuli Kari*, *Kanpur*, *Dekkan*, *Utakamand* and so on, *ad infinitum*; and these corrections, though so much nearer right and so different, may be faulty still. The absolutely accurate is not strained at. Even last year's Engineer's Report gives the simple name of *Amraoti* as *Oomrawattee*—four superfluous letters.

The natives themselves now pander to this pernicious practice and torture their own names, Mudeliar and Munisami into Moody liar and Moony Sammy, to meet the fatally false and fanciful phoneticism so evidently required by English ears, while at the same time they condense our words to sounds with keener spirit of adaptitude which at least has the virtue of brevity and economy, for instance, *Klj* for *college*. Protest might become as passionate as that of the late King of Siam over our sensless way of spelling the names of foreign cities, whereas the "most ignorantest of his peoples" would never write *Lundun* because so pronounced, though with far more reason. The subject is inexhaustible. Griffins must really believe but little they see and but half they hear of the Anglo-Indian vernacular; for even a scholar in Hindustani or rather a glib speaker in it will be too frequently found prone to fall into a sort of vulgar patois, and talk of a *Rajjer* (*Raja*) and his *Molly* (*Mali*) if he wants his gardener, while he invariably says a *Davk* (*Dak*) to the *Ghaut* (*Ghat*). Faults will reveal themselves at leisure, but the wrong thing to begin with should be avoided. It leaves so much to unlearn.

The Apollo Bunder is an appalling blunder, and gives a perverse greeting to the new comer. *Mazagon* is *Mazgaon*, and *Jeejeebhoy* still too frequently prevails. It is not so written that it may be spelt with ease.

There is no such thing as a *Pagoda*. This is a mere perversion or travesty of the word like the rest. It took a Sala to find out *Kari* for the million, and it is Shiraz Zoe, who tells us that *Pagoda* is a kind of *verbal hysteron proteron* for the *Cingalese Dhagoba*—from the Sanskrit *dhatu garba*, a *relic shrine*, and what of *Godown*, *Monsoon*, *Hobson Jobson*, *and Nabob*, still a fancied Crœsus of the East? The former words, according to various authors, were like Káji hopelessly anglicised long ago, and will now bear no interference with or reinstation into Girdám or Mausim, but *Nawabs* are really getting common, and it is ludicrous to hear the spectacle of the Moharam, which is half-described by the simple names of Hassan and Hossein, tortured even into an Anglo-Franco tongue as at the Mauritius, where, on asking the meaning of the Tábut and its followers one is told: "C'est la procession de *Hobson Jobson*!" In the far region of South Africa, the Kafir names, much less important, stand untampered with on station platforms, yet both eye and understanding are affronted at every sign and street corner, and at almost every halting stage on the railways from *Sirn* to Maisur, and so on to a Cape called Comorin, and why? In many cases, carefully correct and accurately accented names of places are introduced, making the puzzle the greater between the old misplaced *as* and *us*, &c.

The different sounds of the letter *a* broad are likely to remain a vexed question; *Nepal* is still what Victor Hugo calls an os, a ranger, and Punjab eternally mispronounced; for—and it is with extreme diffidence the writer calls attention to the fact—the great Forbes himself, after the pungent final paragraph of the preface to his universally esteemed manual, in which he says: "Let it be remembered, as a general rule, that vowels are to be sounded as in Italian and German—a pronunciation readily recognized by all civilised world—exemplifies the broad *a* still further with the words *war* and *water*—which is contradictory and surely, simply incorrect. The accented á is like the ordinary broad letter in *ask* on an *English* tongue. The abovementioned Rogers also gives *a* as in *father*, *art*, *all*, *wall*, *fall*, *Paul*, and *pass*—quite different sounds.

There is no such thing as a "*Wallah*." It is a word *added* to a *noun* as an agent, *wala*, *wali*, *wale*, mas., fem., and plural, he who, she who, they who, according to action specified. *Pani-wala*, he who has to do with water, &c. While there are so many of the "Sahib log," who, all unconsciously, of course, drop the 1st *r* in *library*, who would scorn to do so in *Secretary* and *Sanatorium*, appears to find favour with quite classic folk, it scarcely seems worth while to quibble over a mere borrowed tongue often only used as a social medium and expressed with indifference so long as the meaning is understood; but a o'rienter is the fashion nowa-days, and it cannot be done properly through the medium of the Anglo-Indian tongue as she, in defiance of even fair phoneticism, too frequently "is spoke."

K. G.

MILITARY NEWS.

A CIRCULAR has been issued to officers of the naval and military services by a committee of old comrades and friends of the late General Valentine Baker, suggesting that some tribute to his memory as a brilliant cavalry leader, gallant officer and brilliant soldier should exist; and proposing that the subscriptions received should be expended in a memorial to the General's family, and in substantial aid to some institution connected with the services. Among the officers of the Army and Navy who have joined the committee are Lord Wolseley, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lord Alcester, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Downe, Sir F. Stephenson, Admiral Keppel, Admiral Hornby, Sir W. Hewett, Lord Charles Beresford, Lieutenant General Sir S. Nicholson, Sir D. C. Druary-Dowe, Sir Redvers Buller, Sir Arthur Herbert, Genera Herman, and Sir Dighton Probyn; with Dr. Howard Russell.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL:—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Ross, Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees—Ansar, Harford Co., 110 High Holborn, London.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT THE VETERINARY HOSPITAL.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR opened on Monday afternoon three new wards in connection with the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals. One of these wards, called the Bai Meenbai Horse Ward, is built at the expense of Mr. Noormahomed Jairus Peerbhoy, another ward for cattle is the gift of Mr. Ajramal Hurjee, and a third for dogs, is presented by the widow of Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw Petit. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Reay, Lady Hampden, Mr. W. Eloat, Mr. A. J Mitchell, Dr. Irving and Captain Hamilton, A.D.C. There was a large attendance of natives and Europeans, the company including Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Scott, H. H. Aga Khan, Mr. Lee-Warner, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Frank Souter, Messrs. Crawley-Boevey, Allan F. Turner, Dosabhoy Framji, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, J. R. Duxbury, Framji Dinshaw Petit, Jamsetji C. Cama, Drs. Da Gama, E. F. Underwood, R. N. Khory, Cowasji Hormusji, and S. K. Nariman, Messrs. Jehangeer B. Murzban, Y. M. Kelkar, Jamsetji N. Petit, N. R. Ranina, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, K. N. Kabrajee, Javerilal Umiashankar, Damodar T. Moolji, Edalji Rustomji Reporter, Vishhookhundas Atmaram, Cowasji Jehangeer Jasawala, Tribhowundas M. Nuthoobhoy, Framji R. Vicaji, &c.

The company assembled in a *mandap* erected in the compound, where raised seats were provided for Lord and Lady Reay and Mr. Justice Bayley, the President of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. K. M. Shroff, who is the secretary of the society, read the following statement, giving a short history of the society and of the veterinary college and hospital:—

May it please your Excellency,—With the kind permission of the Executive Committee, I beg to read the following brief history of the society and the hospital. The B. S. P. C. A. was established in 1874. For the first four or five years the society was not able to carry out fully all the objects in view, owing to want of funds. In the year 1882 some attempts were made to bring the objects of the society to the notice of the native inhabitants of this city. Public meetings of principal native inhabitants were held under the auspices of the society, and lectures were delivered, appealing to their sentiment of humanity. The attempt was not made in vain. The large native commercial community was at once awakened, and many members of it promised their pecuniary support to the society, requesting it to remedy one long-standing grievance which had been a disgrace to the city, namely, the practice of overloading bullock carts, and goading bullocks. The society effectually grappled with the evil, and suppressed the practice, in which the Commissioner of Police, Sir Frank Souter, rendered valuable assistance. The native merchants now came forward to extend their support. They agreed to pay the society 2 annas per every 100 bags of grain imported, and 1 anna per every 100 bags of grain exported by them. The

I consider is a most valuable coadjutor of the educational work which Government have to perform. You are, perhaps, not aware of the manner in which this society originated. I am told that a Civilian, who is now high up in the service, was riding and saw a bullock driver ill-treating his bullock. He thereupon applied summary justice to that bullock driver, and reported the matter to his superior. The latter said, "I think you had better abstain from such summary proceedings"—which certainly the said Civilian, in his present exalted capacity would not tolerate in his juniors—and start a society for the improvement of the condition of bullocks and other animals, and I shall be very glad to become the first president of such a society." Hence this society, which is now so ably presided over by Mr. Justice Bayley and which has with an energetic secretary in the person of Mr. Shroff. (Applause.) This society when started arranged for the erection of sheds for hospital purposes and prepared to carry out its work in an efficient manner. It was then found that, having these auxiliaries of education, it would be well to crown the edifice by adding an educational establishment to it. That was a procedure which all other institutions would do well to follow. If those who care for education would always find the auxiliaries, the laboratories, and make everything ready, the task of Government would be a great deal easier. I have to thank this Society for having paved the way to our Veterinary College, which has risen so rapidly and will be of the greatest use to the agriculture of the country and also to the Military Department. In the Transport Department a large amount of money gets wasted on account of the absence of that medical aid which animals require as much as human beings. The science which is taught in this Veterinary College under the capable directorate of Mr. Steel is not only of importance to animals, but it is also of the greatest importance to human beings. There are various forms of disease in which the healing art applied to animals can also give results applicable to human beings. I shall only refer to rabies, anthrax, and glanders, and in connection with the former I need only mention the results of the experiments made by Dr. Pasteur to show what a close connection exists between veterinary and medical science, and, if further proof was needed I could give it, by stating that all your teachers but one were either teaching or taught in the Grant Medical College. All this, I think, is highly satisfactory. But there is another satisfactory feature, namely, that the money which is raised for this institution is raised by voluntary taxation. This sytem of voluntary taxation I would wish to see carried out in other directions. If the importers of the finer classes of cotton goods would be kind enough to submit to voluntary taxation and give the proceeds towards the laboratories which are wanted at the Grant Medical College, or for the better housing of the European hospital nurses, I should be extremely obliged to them. That system of voluntary taxation will, if we do not take care, very soon lead to veterinary education being placed, as far as its educational appliances are concerned, on a better footing than the Grant Medical College, and we may have a pathological and a physiological laboratory here before we have one or other at the Grant Medical College. (Applause.) As far as I am concerned, I shall do nothing to prevent this honourable competition. My friend Mr. Richey wrote to me to say he was very sorry he could not be present to-day, and I know much he, as the member in charge of the Educational Department, is interested in this institution, and how much support he gave to this Society in its Ahmedabad branch. When I was recently there I saw the hospital, and was very much struck with the tenderness displayed towards the animals in that important centre of the influential Jain community. Their great love of animals has led to a superabundance of fat monkeys at Ahmedabad—(laughter),—and when I was there the question was often put to me, "What are we to do with our monkeys?" Quite recently I have been enabled to make some contribution to the solution of that vexed problem. You are probaly aware that occasionally here in Bombay a very important trade is dislocated by a strike of the people, who are employed in connection with it. I allude to the Bandaries. Now, I am told, that in Java the monkeys are trained to go and get the cocoanuts from the palm trees; and at the next strike of the Baudaris the fazandars will perhaps apply that means to filling up the vacuum, and get some of the Ahmedabad monkeys to act for them and gather the cocoanuts. The shrewdness of the Java monkeys is such, that they never come down with a nut which is not perfectly ripe and fit for gathering. I daresay the Guzerat monkeys are just as shrewd and quite as capable of being trained as are the Java monkeys. (Laughter.) This pleasant ceremony, ladies and gentlemen, to-day again illustrates a feature in our Bombay Society, which always gives me the greatest pleasure, namely, that whenever there is a good object, which the community thoroughly understand and wish to promote, all sections of the community co-operate. And I have always tried to increase and stimulate as much as I could the good feeling which exists amongst the various sections of the community of this great city of Bombay. I congretulate the donors who have contributed so handsomely to the permanent usefulness of this institution by increasing the means of scientific investigation. I congratulate those donors on the fact that their benefaction is representative of the community to which they belong in making the existence of those animals to whom we owe so much more tolerable. And I shall only remind them of the words of our great Poet Wordsworth, who said, "The best portion of a good man's life, is his little nameless unremembered acts of kindness and of love which make the gentlemen and ladies who perform them happy and ensure the happiness of others." (Loud applause.)

The whole assemblage, headed by his Excellency, then proceeded to the Bai Meenbai Horse Ward, at the door of which Mr. Noormahomed Jairaz Peerbhoy read a short speech, which ran as follows:—

May it please your Excellency,—Before requesting your Excellency to formally open the Bai Meenbai Horse Shed I would crave your Lordship's permission to say a few words. More than three yeare ago, when his Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin opened this hospital for animals, I was present at the ceremony with my late lamented father. I was then so thoroughly impressed with the opening of an institution calculated to afford relief to dumb creatures that I watched the progress of the hospital from time to time with interest and satisfaction; and six months ago I felt a desire to give a small donation to the hospital; but my good friend, the secretary to the society, Mr. K. M. Shroff, urged me to build a horse shed, as a necessity for it was felt. Also my affection for my late beloved mother prompted me to undertake some beneficent work to commemorate her name; and I could not find a worthier object than erecting a shed in her memory. The foundation of this shed was laid by my valued friend, the Rao Sahib Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I., on the 14th of January last. Now, I only wish, Sir, that under the roof of this shed poor, dumb animals, who minister so much to our daily wants, may find relief from pain. Thanking your Excellency for your having so kindly condescended to grace this interesting occasion to-day with your august presence, I now beg most respectfully to request your Lordship to declare this shed opened.

His Excellency, having opened this ward with a silver key, proceeded to the cattle ward, where the donor, Mr. Ajramul Heerjee, handed over the key to the Governor for formally opening the shed. The Governor last went to the dog ward, where Mr. F. D. Petit read the following address:—

May it please your Excellency,—Before handing over to your Excellency the key to formally open this dog ward, I beg your Excellency's permission to say a few words on behalf of my late, lamented elder brother's widow, the donor of this building. The Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals has supplied a long-felt want in Bombay. It was founded by my father for the purpose of giving curative treatment to animals belonging to cartmen and owners of other public conveyances. But I am glad to find that private individuals also avail themselves of the advantages of this institution by sending for treatment their own animals. Not only are horses and bullocks sent here almost every day, but dogs, cats, goats, mules, buffaloes and various other animals are presented daily for treatment. A large number of dogs are sent for curative treatment, and the fact was brought to the notice of my father by the secretary to the society, who wished to have a home for dogs on the premises. As almost all the members of my family take a keen interest in the welfare of dumb creatures, my brother's widow, Bai Avabai, took up the idea of providing a ward for dogs, in memory of her departed son. I and my family are much obliged to you and Lady Reay for thus kindly consenting to take a personal interest in this institution by your presence here this evening.

The ward was then opened by his Excellency. Lord and Lady Reay were decorated with garlands of flowers before they left amidst the cheers of the assemblage.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH MARCH.

8-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Reverend F. N. Hill.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Service in Dook will be held on board the s.s Aden Hall, at 7-30.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Hindu, Captain Edwards, will sail this morning for her usual ports of destination with about 400 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. steamer Zambesi, 1,564 tons, Captain C. D. Sams, sailed from Bombay yesterday, with a general cargo for China.

THE s.s. Cocoanada, Captain J. A. Magines, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with a general cargo and two deck passengers from Calcutta.

THE s.s. Hampstead, 1,448 tons, Captain E. Jones, arrived in port yesterday morning, with about 3,258 tons coals from Cardiff. The vessel and its cargo are consigned to Messrs. Cory Bros.

THE B.I.S.N. steamer Henzada, 1,300 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from London (January, 19) via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Baron von Leipsenger, Mr. Cavanaugh, Mr. Sewan, Mr. Schutze; and 518 dock

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Amphitrite, Captain Lemesich:—For Trieste—Mrs. Lemesich, Baron A. Koller, Mr. A. Mossauer, Mr. S. Lang, Mr. C. Liechtenstein, and Mr. F. Conradi. For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, Miss Selous, Mr. A. Musser, and nine deck for Aden.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

6TH MARCH, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. D.Balduino	3044	G. Dodero	A	F. Bozzoni.
,, Victoria	2207	W. Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Somershill	1497	J. L. Riddock	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, City of Carthage	1717	W. M. Grieve	E	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Sorento	1775	F. W. Oustan	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clan Cameron	1585	P. C. Crockete	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Stura	1416	De Marche	H	F. Bozzoni.
,, I. Mornish	1292	W. T. H. Ashby.	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Cuba	1372	H. Agnews	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Eden Hall	2333	T. H. S. Millard.	L	E. Bates & Co.
,, Rothsay	1337	E. Goodier	M	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Atrato	2066	J. R. Gordon	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Sinclair	1912	J. R. Kewley	O	F. Muir & Co.
,, Zambesi	1564	E. Crewe	P	P. & O. Co.
,, Dragoman	1839	J. B. Rose	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Amana	2048	Thwaite	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Brenda	1073	J. Merrifield	Off side	C. Edulji.
,, Nedjed	1738	J. M. Reid		K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVAS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
5	Coconada (s)	Magines	Calcutta, Feb. 24.
6	Cameo (s)	Rich	Aden, Feb. 27.
	Hampstead (s)	Jones	Cardiff, Feb. 2.
	Henzada (s)	Avern	London, Jan. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	Zambesi (s)	Sams	Hongkong.
	Inchmornish (s)	Ashiay	Diamond Islands.

The following vessel was entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Coconada, for Karachi and Coast.

The following vessel was cleared yesterday:—
Steamer Hindoo, Edwards, for C. Mandvie.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5th March, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·863
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·7
Dew Point	71·5
Relative humidity of Air	·775
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	73·1
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NNE, NW, WNW, NW, SSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	304

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 4.

Leveson-Gower, Lt, Bengal, Bhopal Battn, on leave, from Indore.

MacGeorge, Lieut, Bo, 7th Dragoon Guards, on sick leave, from Kamptee.

MARCH 5.

Forbes, Lieut, Bombay, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.

Russell, Captain, Madras, R A, from furlough, from England.

Anderson, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Asirgarh.

Richardson, Lt, Bombay, Barrack Master, on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 6.

Lockardt, Colonel, Bombay, Comsy-Genl, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 5.

Leveson-Gower, Bengal, Bhopal Battalion, on leave, to Poona.

MARCH, 6.

Tighe, Lieut, Bombay, Belooch Battalion, on duty, to Burma.

Boisragon, Lieut, Bengal, 5th Goorkhas, on leave, to Abotabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 7th March, 1888.

1. Sword drill for Officers and Staff Sergeant at 6 p.m. on Thursday at the Volunteer Club.

2. There will be no proficiency class on Thursday at the Volunteer Club, but there will be the usual parade on Friday morning at 6-30 a.m. for Candidates.

3 From this date till the 12th inst. the Colaba range will be available for class-firing.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

4 There will be sword drill at the Riding Schoo this morning and Thursday, 8th inst, at 7 a.m. Uniform without bandoliers and carbines to be worn. Members who were eunable to attend Camp are particularly requested to attend these rilps.

By order,

H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps

MR. HOLT HALLETT ON THE RAILWAY CONNECTION OF BURMA AND CHINA.

ON February 8, at the invitation of the Blackburn and District Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Holt Hallett, C. E., F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S., who has carried out extensive surveys between Burma and China, delivered an address in the Blackburn Town Hall on the subject of "The Railway Connection of Burma and China." In the evening Mr. Holt Hallett addressed a public meeting in the Town Hall, the Assembly Room of which was filled by an audience composed chiefly of the working classes. Mr. Hallett on this occasion took for his subject:—"New markets in China and Hindoo-China—112 millions of fresh customers: Shall France or England get them?" his address being illustrated by photographs produced under the oxy-hydrogen limelight. At the conclusion of the address, Mr. J. Kerr moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting of the inhabitants of Blackburn tenders its warmest thanks to Mr. Holt S. Hallett for his very able and deeply interesting address on the new markets in China and Indo-China, and expresses its strong conviction that is the interests of common industry in this country no efforts should be spared to secure these markets for British merchandise." This was seconded by Mr. W. B. Huntington, and supported, in an emphatic speech, by Mr W. Coddington, M. P., who stated that his colleague would support the movement in Parliament along with himself. The resolution was cordially carried.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S REPORT.

THE latest bulletins concerning the German Crown Prince state that, though he is again able to get out of bed and can eat solid food, his sleep is sometimes disturbed by coughing and phlegm. Sir Morell Mackenzie's report on the case drawn up at his Imperial Highness's request is published in this week's *Lancet* and *British Medical Journal*. It is dated San Remo, February 12. In it Sir Morell Mackenzie says:—

The general idea is that I am of opinion that the disease from which his Imperial Highness is suffering is not cancer. [In this statement the word "cancer," "cancerous," and "malignant" are used synonymously.] The view, on the other hand, which I have consistently maintained is, that there never has been any proof of the existence of cancer.

To enter more into detail: When I arrived in Berlin, last May, I stated to my colleagues that, in my opinion, the appearances seen in the throat were of a negative character—that is to say, that the disease might be either benign or malignant, and that its nature could only be determined by microscopical examination. A portion of the diseased tissue having been taken away by me from the throat of his Imperial Highness, it was submitted to Professor Virchow, who could not detect in it anything of a malignant nature. Repeated examinations by Professor Virchow of other portions removed by me yielded similar results.

In the month of July, while his Imperial Highness was staying in the Isle of Wight, I pointed out to more than one of his august relatives that the danger that I most dreaded was the occurrence of perichondritis at a future date, and three months later this fear was proved to be well grounded. At the end of October and early part of November entirely fresh symptoms appeared, and at that time the local disease presented an appearance which was consistent with the diagnosis of cancer. It was then impossible to obtain any fresh microscopical evidence in the matter, and I considered it safer accordingly to treat the case as one of a malignant nature; at the same time, however, I drew up and submitted to my colleagues a protocol, in which I stated that, although the disease at that moment looked like cancer, I could not agree that the malady was proved to be malignant until a further microscopical examination has been made. The document in which I set forth my views was forwarded to Berlin to be placed in the State Archives. Although the unfavourable symptoms then present were explicable on the ground of the existence of cancer, yet it was clear to the majority of the physicians at that time in attendance that perichondritis had supervened.

In the middle of December, however, the unfavourable signs had passed away, and there were no longer any clinical symptoms of cancer. Microscopical evidence on the subject was, however, still wanting. This was furnished at the end of January, when a slough was expectorated from the very spot which had presented such a highly suspicious appearance in November. This slough was most carefully and repeatedly examined by Professor Virchow, and the result (which is now published) again shows that cancer could not be detected.

To recapitulate: In my opinion the clinical symptoms have always been entirely compatible with non-malignant disease, and the microscopical signs have been in harmony with this view. I need only add that although in nearly every case of laryngeal disease it is possible at the first inspection to form an accurate opinion as to the nature of the disease presenting itself, yet in a few rare instances the progress of the complaint alone permits its character to be determined. Unfortunately, the case of his Imperial Highness is among the latter number, and at this moment medical science does not permit me to affirm that any other disease is present than chronic interstitial inflamation of the larynx combined with perichondritis.

Professor Virchow's report of his examination of the slough from the larynx of the Crown Prince is also published. The document is of a technical character.

The *Figaro* having stated that a wine shop-keeper, M. Berthome, whose establishment is situated near the Bourse, had two years ago undergone the terrible operations of the excision of the larynx, and that he was in perfect health, the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* went to inquire if the assertion was true, and am now able to confirm it.

M. Berthome was, when I entered his shop, occupied in drinking a glass of wine with a friend. He looked the picture of health. He is about thirty-five years of age, and spoke to me in a kind of whispering voice; but to do so he had, of course, to put his finger on the tube in his throat, which is, however, concealed by a black beard. He told me that since he recovered from the operation he has enjoyed perfect health, and now feels no inconvenience expect that he can only speak in a subdued whisper. He has changed nothing in his habits, and eats, drinks, and even smokes a great many cigarettes. It was in April, 1885, he went to consult Dr. Fauvel. He was suffering from a feeling of suffocation. The doctor advised him to submit to the operation of tracheotomy. M. Berthome at first refused and went to consult other doctors. Finding, however, that he was in imminent danger of dying of suffocation, he went back to Dr. Fauvel, and the operation of tracheotomy was made on the 13th of February, 1886. Fourteen days later Dr. Pean excised the whole of the larynx. On the 19th of March he could eat, and left the hospital cured. Since that time he has constantly enjoyed good health.

Referring to some remarks on the operation to which the German Crown Prince was subjected, a correspondent sends an illustration of the urgency with which such cases are occasionally dealt with:—

At the Throat and Ear Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, a young woman was suffering from extreme narrowing of the larynx, and had a sudden attack of difficulty of breathing, which caused her to fall perfectly unconscious upon the floor. An operation was immediately performed by Dr. Orwin, one of the senior surgeons of the hospital, and artificial respiration by Marshall Hall's method was perseveringly resorted to for over half an hour before the patient's breathing was restored. She left the hospital quite well, with a silver tube in her throat, but able to talk distinctly. She has since married, and will always have to wear the tube, though there is no reason why she should not live to old age.

MR. BLAINE AND THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

A LETTER from Mr. Blaine requesting that his name shall not be presented at the approaching Republican Convention as a candidate for the Presidency has caused surprise, and elicited general comment throughout the United States. Mr. Blaine explains that he was constrained to take his decision by considerations entirely personal to himself. He gives a history of the Republican party, and considers that it has cheering prospects of success this year, if it enjoys harmony, with the cordial co-operation of all Republicans. He concludes as follows:—"A closer observation of the conditions of life among older nations gives one a more intense desire that the American people shall make no mistake in choosing a policy which inspires labour with hope and crowns it with dignity, which gives safety to capital and protects its increase, which secures political power to every citizen and comfort and culture to every home. To this end, not less earnestly and more directly as a private citizen than as a public candidate, I shall devote myself, with the confident belief that that the administration of government will be restored to the party which has demonstrated its purpose and power to wield it for the unity and honour of the Republic and for the prosperity and progress of the people." The *Daily News'* correspondent says:—

The peculiar phraseology of the letter causes it to be variously interpreted; some claiming it to be a bid for nomination, others saying it is a sincere withdrawal. Whatever the real purpose, it is already evident that the party is likely to improve the opportunity to rid itself of his candidacy. The utterances of the party newspapers and leaders furnish the proof of this. There has been during the past few months, and especially since Mr. Cleveland's Tariff Message, a rapidly increasing element in the Republican party which is convinced that a man with a less objectionable "record" than Mr. Blaine, and with more enlightened tariff views, ought to be selected for the Presidential candidate. Mr Blaine's announcement not only gives encouragement to these, but has emboldened others to join them in demanding another candidate. The most competent judges believe he will thus be set aside, whether he really wishes it or not. In every way the release of of the party from his candidacy will be a great gain to the country. It will put an end, for one thing, to the Republican efforts to capture the dynamite Irish vote, and thus open the way to a more rational treatment of all international questions between this country and Great Britain.

MR. SLAGG, M. P., has given notice in the House of Commons that he will call attention to the present condition of the Government of India, especially in reference to its frontier policy, and move a resolution.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN EUROPE.

THE political outlook in Europe was less threatening than it had been for sometime when the last mail left England, Prince Bismarck's great speech in the Reichstag having had a re-assuring effect on the public mind. There were many disturbing elements in the situation, however, and though the prospects of peace were brighter, it was still considered possible that war might break out.

PROPOSED BULGARIAN CONFERENCE.

Among other rumours afloat, is one that an International Conference is about to be held to solve the Bulgarian question:—

The Vienna *Tagblatt* professes to be assured that Russia is about to make two distinct proposals. The first is that Bulgaria should be restored to the condition of things existing on the 13th of July' 1878—the day on which the Berlin Treaty was signed; that is to say, that a Russian and a Turkish Commissioner should be sent there to carry on the Government for nine months, and during that time to prepare for the election of a Prince. The second is that Russia should be empowered to occupy Bulgaria with 30,000 men for one year.

OTTOMAN COMMISSIONER AT SOFIA.

A correspondent says that since the proposal to appoint Kiazim Bey as Ottoman Commissioner at Sofia has become known, M. de Nelidoff has made representations to the Porte threatening a rupture of diplomatic relations between Russia and Turkey should the nomination be insisted on. The Ottoman Government has consequently let the proposal drop. The correspondent adds:—

The Bulgarian Government, having been advised of this by the Ottoman Government, replied that the Berlin Treaty provided for the appointment of a Turkish Commissioner for the affairs of the Vacouf in Bulgaria, and that the action of the Porte in giving up the nomination would be tantamount to assenting to the independence of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Government insisted, therefore, upon the despatch of a Commissioner, and the recognition of M. Vulcovitch as Bulgarian agent at Constantinople, which has not yet been accorded. M. de Nelidoff has also demanded that the Montenegrin prisoners implicated in the Bourgas raid shall be surrendered to Prince Nicholas. M. Vulcovitch, however, objects and claims that if the Montenegrins are to be sent back to Montenegro, the Bulgarians who were arrested must also be surrendered to Bulgaria.

It appears that both of M. Nelidoff's demands have since been acceded to by the Porte, and this has created an uncomfortable impression.

MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

The *Kreuzzeitung* learns that Mariampol, Kalvarja, and Suvalki, three insignificant villages lying on the high road which skirts the East Prussian frontier, have lately been occupied by from seventeen to twenty battalions of Russian rifles, or about 18,000 men. It is supposed that these troops are intended to form a flying corps which, in the event of the outbreak of hostilities, might make a sudden dash at Konigsberg. The same paper says that the twelve new forts which constitute the main defences of the fortress of Kovno, have been built for the reception of an army of over 200,000 men. Wilna, Grodno Lodz, Lublin, Bender, Berditschef Kischenef, Odessa, and many other places within easy distance of the Russo-German and Russo-Austrian frontiers had their garrisons greatly augmented towards the close of last year; and it is computed that instead of 315,000—the normal strength of the troops stationed there—the frontier governments of Russia west of the Dnieper now contain fully 550,000 men with 2,150 guns. The sanitary condition of the troops is terrible; supplies of all kinds being short, medical comforts almost unknown, and even shelter in many places lacking. All along the frontier, at intervals of about a mile, the Russians have erected lofty platforms on which sentinels stand night and day; and most of these are now in telegraphic communication with the nearest fortress.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* learns from a trustworthy military source that the recent severity of the weather in the neighbourhood of Warsaw and on the frontier has caused an alarming high rate of mortality among the troops. They are miserably housed in wooden shanties which are not even snow-proof. The military authorities have hitherto tried to conceal the real figures of the sick and disabled lists. It would appear from the informant's description that large bodies of troops were, despite the official disclaimers at the time, hurrriedly pushed forward towards the frontier without any adequate provision for their shelter, and the extraordinarily heavy snowstorms soon blocked up all means of transport.

THE ITALIAN TREATIES.

The *Neue Freie Presse* of February 11 published intelligence, which it describes as emanating from a trustworthy source in Rome, giving the main features of the Treaties of Alliance between Austria, Germany and Italy. The agreement between Austria and Italy pledges the former Power to observe a benevolent neutrality in the event of a Franco-Italian war, and requires Italy to maintain a similar attitude in a war between Austria and Russia. Finally, Austria undertakes to promote Italian interests in the Mediterranean as far as may be in her power, and to take no action in the Balkan Peninsula without a previous understanding with Italy. The treaty between Italy and Germany contains the formal assurance that neither of the contracting parties will break the peace in an arbitrary manner. Should either of them be attacked by France, the two Powers engage to assist each other with all the military forces at their disposal. A clause appended to the treaties provides that should France and Russia undertake a joint offensive war against Austria and Germany, or even against Germany alone, the united forces of the three allied States will enter the field. The *Neue Freie Presse* adds that the above treaties are supplemented by special arrangements between Italy, Austria, and Great Britain, having for their object the defence of the Austrian and Italian coasts against a hostile landing.

In a communication from Berlin, which has every appearance of being officially inspired, the *Cologne Gazette* says:—"In diplomatic circles here it is assumed that the statement from Rome in the *New Freie Presse* as to the treaties of alliance between Austria, Germany, and Italy is substantially correct, if not perhaps quite complete, and that it embodies the results of negotiations which were carried on at the beginning of last year between the three States, and concluded by the signing of the treaties in February, about the time of the German elections—the outward and visible sign of this result being the conferring of the black Eagle by the German Emperor on Count Robilant. On the whole, then, it may be regarded as established by these treaties that if France by herself should attack either Germany or Italy she would at once be opposed by these two Powers acting in common; that should Russia similarly attack either Germany or Austria, these two empires would at once combine to resist her; and, finally, that if France and Russia together should assail one or other of the three allied Powers, the latter would at once take the field against the assailants with their combined military strength. This mighty peace-bulwark will suffice, it is hoped, to render the outbreak of war impossible for a long time to come."

THE NEW RULES OF PROCEDURE.

IN the main the new rules of procedure which has been laid on the table of the House of Commons closely resemble those proposed last year, and in many respects are identical with them. One of the most important modifications is that which enables the cloture to be applied whenever one hundred members vote in the majority instead of requiring two hundred as formerly. Another change is the meeting of the House on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at three o'clock instead of at two, as proposed in last year's rules. The sitting is to be suspended at eight o'clock for one hour instead of at half-past seven as proposed last year for an hour and a half. One-half the time lost at the beginning of the sitting is thus economized at dinner-time. At half-past twelve, under the new rules, instead of at midnight as proposed last year, the proceedings are to be interrupted under conditions practically identical with those formerly proposed; and at one o'clock the Speaker will adjourn the House without question put, unless business exempted from the operation of the rule be under consideration. Checks upon disorderly conduct and offensive language are somewhat more stringent under the rules now proposed than under the code of last year; but beyond these changes there is little variation from the proposals which had last session to be dropped in consequence of obstruction.

THE *Fishing Gazette* states that Mr. W. T. Silk, of Burleigh Park Fishery, Stamford, recently shipped to India for Major Hodgson 10,000 English trout eggs, and hopes from these eggs to stock some streams in the Neilgherry hills, in the South of India.

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THE CHILD WIDOWS OF INDIA.

A TWO-DAYS' sale of work, the proceeds of which are intended to be used in the establishment of a home for child widows at Poona, was opened at on February 10 by Mrs. Moorhouse, on the premises of the Manchester Young Men's Christian Association, Peter-street. The Rev. F. W. Goodyer-Pain, of All Souls, Manchester, who has been chiefly instrumental in bringing about this local effort on behalf of the unfortunate child-Widows of India, read a letter in which the claims of those persons to kinder and more humane treatment were eloquently pleaded. Mr. Goodyer-Pain afterwards stated that the establishment of a home was urgently needed; he also promised that the fact that such an effort was being made in Manchester should reach India.

Mrs. Moorhouse, after thanking Mr. Pain and the secretary and committee who had worked along with that gentleman, for giving her the privilege of taking part in so good a work, stated that in India there were no fewer than twenty millions of widows, some of them mere children, and they were at the present time subjected to cruel oppression which would not be tolerated if it were more fully known. When a woman or a child became a widow in India her head was shaved. She was dressed in a coarse garment, and she was not allowed to eat more than one meal in 24 hours. She was closely confined to the house, and was treated with continual abuse and insults, as if she were the vilest criminal. It was the Hindoo belief in the transmigration of souls, and in the monstrous doctrine that the greatest misfortunes of this life were due to some heinous sin or sins committed in a former state of being which had brought such a state of things about, for the loss of the husband was held to be a plain proof of hideous guilt in this or in some former life; thus innocent misfortune was treated as if it were a flagrant crime. It was to denounce that falsehood and to relieve the oppression founded upon it that that effort was mainly directed, for twenty millions of souls were now being grossly and most unjustly abused. If possible, we ought to secure such a change in the law affecting widows in India as would bring such intolerable tyranny to an end.

Canon Woodhouse, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mrs. Moorhouse for her presence and for opening the sale of work, strongly condemned the system of betrothal carried out at an early age in India.—Canon Davenport Kelly, in seconding the motion, said that sale of work was, he understood, due in a large measure to Mrs. and Miss Bedford, of St. Michael's, Angel Meadow.

ARREST OF IRISH MEMBERS IN LONDON.

MR. PYNE, M. P., who eluded the Irish police for several months by confining himself to Listinny Castle, was apprehended on Friday, February 10th, at the Clock Tower, Westminster. He alighted from a cab, and had set foot upon the steps, when he was forced back by four constables and arrested on the footpath, after a struggle. He was taken to Euston Station in the evening, *en route* for Kilmacthomas, via Dublin. A member of the Irish constabulary arrested on the same day Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., under the supposition that he was taking Mr. Gilhooly. When the mistake was discovered apologies were tendered; but Mr. O'Brien said he must consult his legal advisers before he could say that apologies were sufficient for the affront that had been put upon him.

Mr. Gilhooly, M.P., was arrested the same evening on leaving the House of Commons. On the rising of the House, Mr. Gilhooly, accompanied by a number of his Nationalist friends, walked from the House in the direction of St. Stephen's-green. No attempt was made to interfere with his liberty while he remained in the precincts of Palace-yard; but as soon as he gained the public footway outside, Inspector Quin, accompanied by two other police-officers, stepped forward and announced his arrest. The crowd of members surged around the policemen, and a scene of great confusion followed. Several Irish members excitedly demanded to see the warrant, and, there being some hesitation on the part of the police in producing it, Mr. O'Kelly intimated, "see the warrant we will, or we shall be justified in shooting you." Detective O'Malley at length produced the document, and, by the light of the gas-lamp, proceeded to read it. The warrant set forth that the charge against Mr. Gilhooly was founded on a speech which he made at Schull on the 16th of October. As soon as the warrant was read, a number of constables who had made their way to the spot from adjacent beats, closed in, and a move was made in the direction of Parliament-street amid three cheers for the prisoner.

A Hansom cab was in waiting; but the crush was so great that the police abandoned the idea of using it, and, followed by a mixed crowd of members of Parliament, reporters, detectives and casual spectators, the group walked to the headquarters of the police in Whitehall-place. The cheering for the prisoner was continued, with occasional groans for Mr. Balfour and cheers for Ireland, along the whole route. Cheers were also given for "Home Rule," and among other excited cries heard were "Down with Coercion!" "We will make you pay for this," etc. When the crowd of members emerged from Palace-yard and the detective stepped forward for the purpose of arresting Mr. Gilhooly, an Irish member seized the officer by the throat, but removed his hand almost immediately on the intervention of a brother-member. Mr. Parnell, who was smoking a cigarrette, witnessed the arrest from the outskirts of the crowd, but took no part in the demonstration.

SENTENCE OF MR. PYNE.

Mr. J. D. Pyne, M.P., was at Kilmacthomas on Wednesday, February 15, sentenced to three months' imprisonment under the Crimes Act, and at Falcarragh a similar sentence was passed on Father Stephens. Appeals were lodged in both cases and the defendants were liberated; but Mr. Pyne was re-arrested on another charge. At Galway fourteen men, including two town councillors, were sentenced to from two to four weeks' imprisonment for taking part in a demonstration.

MILITARY DIVORCE CASE.

IN the Probate and Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice on Feb. 15, the case of Stockley v. Stockley and Barber came before Mr. Justice Butt, and a special jury. It was a petition presented by Major John Stockley, praying for the dissolution of his marriage with his wife, Ellen Annie, on the ground of her misconduct with Lieutenant Barber. Damages were claimed. The respondent and co-respondent denied the charges made against them, the former making counter-charges of conduct on the part of the petitioner conducive to misconduct on her part. From the opening of Mr. Willis, Q. C., it appeared that the parties were married in 1878, the petitioner being an officer in the army, and the respondent a Miss Gabbett. After the marriage the petitioner went to the Cape with his wife, and subsequently they came to England. In September 1883 they went to India, the petitioner having been appointed paymaster of the King's Own Regiment at Poona. There the respondent made the acquaintance of the co-respondent, and an intimacy sprang up between them. This occasioned remonstrance on the part of Major Stockley. He took his wife from one station to another; but she seemed to have taken a dislike to him, and they occupied separate rooms. The respondent had had a sun-stroke at Poona, and after that at times she imagined her husband was going to murder her; but for this and other delusions there was not the slightest foundation. The petitioner had occasion to return to England, but the respondent refused to accompany him. Through the intercession of Colonel De La Touche a reconciliation took place, and the respondent and the petitioner arrived in England in April last. The petitioner obtained an appointment at Maidstone barracks. On the 19th of the month the respondent went to London, and it was afterwards ascertained that she had gone to the Hotel Continental, where Lieutenant Barber was staying. They were surprised by the petitioner and the respondent's brother. Ultimately the co-respondent gave a pledge in writing not to see Mrs. Stockley again, but that pledge was broken. It was afterwards discovered that the respondent and co-respondent had been living at the Royal Stag Hotel, Datchet, and other places, and then the present suit was instituted. Major John Stockley then gave evidence bearing out the opening of counsel, and in cross-examination he denied that there was the slightest ground for alleging against his conduct conducing to the respondent's misconduct; on the contrary, he had done everything in his power to break off the connection with Lieutenant Barber. He admitted that from time to time the respondent had made charges of violence against him. Marshall Eagles said that in 1886 he assisted his uncle in the management of the Stag Hotel at Datchet. In October of that year a lady and gentleman came there whom he afterwards identified as the respondent and co-respondent. They remained for one night; they occupied the same room, and passed as man and wife. Mr. Bayford, Q. C., did not call witnesses for the defence, but addressed the jury in mitigation of damages. The jury found for the petitioner, and assessed the damages at 800l. His lordship pronounced a decree *nisi* with costs, and gave the petitioner the custody of the child of the marriage.

MESSRS. LONGMAN and Co. will publish in a few days "A Missing Chapter of the Indian Mutiny," by Lieutenant-General Charles Lionel Showers, who was Political Resident in the Meywar States during the period in question.

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Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if uncheck-ed become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily op-n again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the sta e of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the
last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,
BEA H & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on sale.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance a returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutta Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In pac ages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pains and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or gripes, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words,—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARBIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Ceylon; SMITH STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principa Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfull informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loos* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Gutta Vita" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in ear Life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR DE ROOS Medicines.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received our new and fashionable selection of Felt and Dress Hats, Sun Helmets and Tweed Caps in all the latest shades and patterns, manufactured for us by the well-known firms of Lincoln Bennett and Co. and Townend and Co. We give special attention to this important department, and our productions are well known for their superior style, finish, and quality.

Black Flexible Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs.	9	8
Do. Do. Square do. do.	„	9	8
Dark Brown Round do. do.	„	9	8
"Dun," the present style do. do.	„	9	8
Terra Cotta, the new colour do. do.	„	9	8
Ladies' Felt Riding Hats, very richly lined and padded	„	9	0
Black Paris Silk Dress Hats	„	16	8
Drab Shell do.	„	12	8
Tweed Deer Stalkers, New Checks and Plain Colours	„	4	8
Do. Cricket Shape in Cheviots and Home Spuns, &c.	„	3	8
Do. Golf do. capital for Tennis	„	4	8
The Borrohel, Tweed Deer Stalker, well ventilated and with small flaps at sides to protect the temples from	„	5	0

Black Silk Velvet and Embroidered Smoking Caps, a large assortment.

Ellwood's and Christy's San Hats, Helmets and Terais.

Hawke's New Regulation Doe Helmets.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorus, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

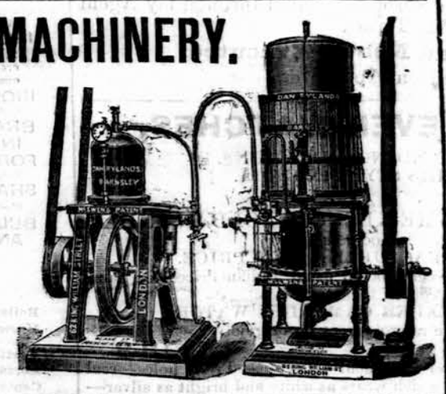
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

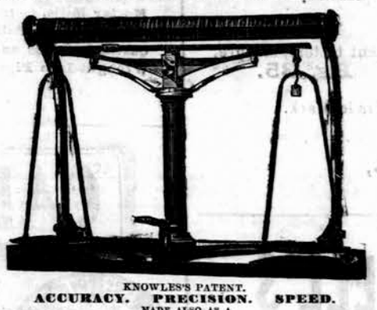
VAUGHAN-JONES'
EXTRA "C.I.G" OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old
C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

SODA WATER MACHINERY.



(McEWEN'S PATENT.)
THE MOST ECONOMICAL and BEST IN THE WORLD.
SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials.
50 per cent. in Power.
Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.
McEWEN'S PATENT
RAPID PARAGON FILLER.
Only Filler which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.
OVER 2,250 ALREADY SOLD
SOLE MAKER—
DAN RYLANDS,
Barnsley, England.
CATALOGUES FREE.

NEW YARN BALANCE,
FOR THE USE OF
SPINNERS, DOUBLERS, & YARN BUYERS.
Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.



KNOWLES'S PATENT.
ACCURACY. PRECISION. SPEED.
MADE ALSO AS A
CHEMICAL AND DISPENSING BALANCE.
Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a gramme.* The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and *at the Dispensing Counter alike.*
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
THOMAS KNOWLES, Chapeltown, Turton,
Near BOLTON, ENGLAND.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER
To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,
which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.
PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.
PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

"MOLLISCORIUM,"
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

PALE

MÖLLER'S

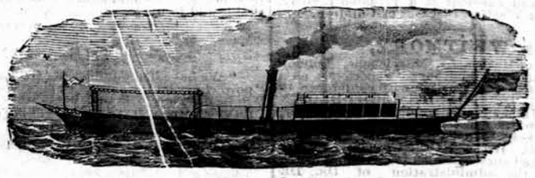
REGISTERED
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
TRADE MARK.

COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant smell

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.



YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Dr. R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two restores me."
"Your Essence of *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON
(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society)
270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark
W at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., BOMBAY AND Co. ROGERS AND Co., SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Continguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

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Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid „	Bhoeswul Junctionac	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Nirgaon (for Marble Rocks)	Borewaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapo
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorua
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Malker	Budnaira
Ghatcoop	Dongergaum	Nerad	Malkapur
Tannaha	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandcor
Deewa	Khundwaab	Kurjutab	Damergau
Callian Junc-tion	Jawar	Padesdari	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beeth	Khandalia	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanowlooa	Wurdab
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Powaar
Shaapur	Kirkeam	Ku kulla	Sindee
Atgaum	Sheringee	Pulligaon	Boree
Khurdee	Hurdaa	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Kussarabe	Timoonee	Chinchwad	Johwoor
Kigaigaon	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poonadd	Buree Ra
Bailgaum	Dharam	Loonee	Marhah
Deolalee B.	Khundi	Joroolee	Unger
Sidenat	Dularia	Yeoat	Rohol
Nassick Rda	Sheringaum	Khairgaum	Shelney
Khairwadee	Hoshangabad	Patus	Sholapuro
Niphar	Rampur	Dhondb	Hoodgee
Lasulgaum	Bagra	Boreball	Kurubgam
Munsar	Sohanpur	Deccan and Sheeg wan	Deckal and Goodoor
Nandgauna	Soharporead	Kartrus	Goolburga
Naidongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Shahabadab
Chalisgaum	Sankeri	Arsingaum	Wadi
Kujgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedasherry
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Mujee	Kurali (for Saugor)	Bisnal Bridge	Bijapur
Mussawuda	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Kistna
Isowlee	Kuruk Bail	Julumb	Chickaage
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Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barairee
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabadb
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kanwan	Sabarmuttee
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andheree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Doongree	Bala	Sabarwara
Berewlee (Dysur)	Beeleemora	Barodaa	Veerumgaum
Bhyndur	Umulsar	Bajwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wasaud	Patree
Veraur	Morolee	Nowly	Kheir
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Chuda	Jetla	Vavd.	Vartej
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction or
c From 5to 13 minutes for Refreshment
20 minutes for Dinner. d 40 minutes for Dinn

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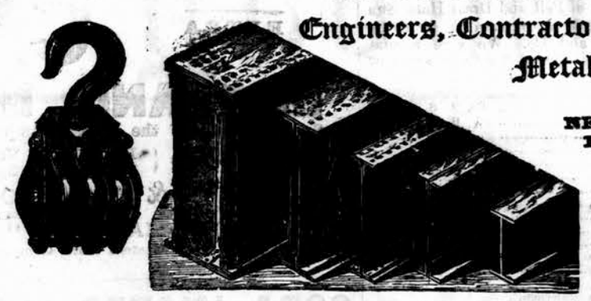

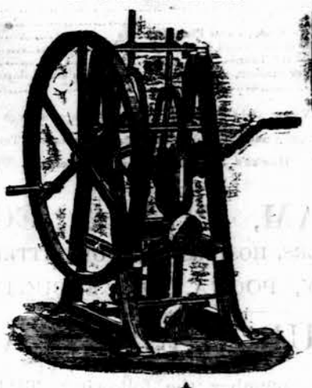

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HIPPACEA is designed to meet a long-felt want, and that is a remedy that will act promptly on the skin of horses and other animals, *without blistering* the parts brought under its influence. It meets his want, and is offered to the public with the utmost confidence as the cure for—

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